THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,230—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 12. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
14th Jan.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
28th „	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7923
11th „	DELTA	8052	.....	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10883
25th „	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
22nd „	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th „	PERSIA	7351	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th „	CALEDONIA	7956	.....	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd „	MANTUA	10883	.....	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10609
20th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates,

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea....	Rs. 538 or Rs. 617	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
‡ B. Merton Hall	4337	Feb. 5	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	Feb. 4
A. City of Vienna	4074	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	5594	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares	6978	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	„ 24	* „ 21
B. Merton Hall	4337	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5733	.....	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	9220	.....	„ 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	„ 12
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	„ 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	„ 10
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	„ 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	„ 24
*A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	„ 29

‡ To Marseilles and Manchester.
† Or other steamer.
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	... 1695	Thurs.	12th Jan.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Dwarka	... 1695	Fri.	13th Jan.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	... 2171	Mon.	16th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer, †Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 12th Jan calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Nowshera," 3024 tons, on Monday, the 16th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Vadala," 3334 tons, on or about the 14th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

11th January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911
Nera	5,588	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911
Yarra	4,143	Batorcelli	16th Mar. 1911
Dumbea	5,685	Rehufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	.....	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	.....	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	Rehufat	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	24th Feb. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th Jany. 1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March „
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	5046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	„ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Dannecker	5990	24th Jan, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE, Agent, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other Goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,300,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Soerabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.

JOHN GREIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FASHION AND BEAUTY IN JEWELRY

is to be found in design and colour irrespective of mere cost.

Jewelry has long ceased to be a symbol of wealth; it is now recognised by even the most modest followers of fashion as a necessity, and a necessity which must synchronise with the progress of fashion in dress. To be fashionably dressed it is indispensible to be fashionably Jewelled.

The DISTINCTIVE FEATURE in the JEWELRY of this season is the ROUND FLAT PENDANT or the

JEWELLED PLAQUE

worn with the new *demi-sautoir* Necklet and which is made up in either gold or platinum or in combination. Originally this was a costly conceit, with a foundation of enamel in which was a design, usually of Empire character, in close set diamonds, but the present season is offering the daintiest of these ornaments, which carry the finest gold or platinum trellis work or bars as the base, and lightly and delicately touched with gems.

The INTERCHANGEABLE idea of some of these PLAQUES mounted with Diamonds, is, that they are made with four coloured discs, which can be attached to the back of the ornament and can be exchanged very easily at the desire of the wearer. These are now largely in use, for they begin at a moderate price and are so new and so charming that they are irresistible. Irresistible to every lady of fashion who rejoices in the possession of new trinkets, no matter how well stocked her jewel case may be.

For the LATEST DESIGNS and for UP-TO-DATE JEWELRY inspect the UNPARALELLED STOCK at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS' CONFECTIONERY SPECIALITIES.

FRESH MADE AT THEIR CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 15-16-17, TAMARIND LANE.

MONGINI'S	Chocolates in ½ lb. and 1 lb. cartons	Rs. 2 per lb.
MONGINI'S	Nougat „ „ packets	„ 2 „
MONGINI'S	Caramels (plain)	„ 1-8 „
MONGINI'S	Marzipan (in boxes)	„ 0-8 per box.
MONGINI'S	Assorted Confectionery in presentation picture boxes of three sizes	Rs. 2, Rs. 3-14 and „ 5-12 „
MONGINI'S	Dessert Chocolate Confectionery	at Re. 1 and „ 2 „

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

WEDDING CAKES,

Confectionery, Provisions & Stores will be posted free on application.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, LD., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rate for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawapore	Newera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK, BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

To hand just now from MESSINA.

SWEET ORANGES at Re. 1 per doz., and LEMOS for lemon squash.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class Houses of Italy and France.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co., EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

TYPES FOR SALE.

ONE LOT of NEW ENGLISH-MADE TYPES, BORDERS and ORNAMENTS of unique designs. All made by the best and well-known English Founders. Separate Founts can be sold. For Specimen and rates apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from 12th to 25th January, 1911, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after 18th January, 1911, on presentation of Share Certificates.

For the Bombay Burma Trading Corp. Ld.,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 11th January, 1911.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1911 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1911, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned thereiff, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do these things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1911.

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE following STREETS will be CLOSED to WHEELED TRAFFIC, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, after 11-30 P.M., and THURSDAY, the 12th instant, after 2-30 P.M., till the Tabut processions have passed :—

Parel Road ...	...	From J. J. Hospital Corner to Paidhuni.
Paidhuni Road	...	From Parel Road to Khadak.
Ersbine Road	...	From Parel Road to Nall Bazaar Chowkey.
Khoja Street	...	From Nall Bazaar Chowkey to Grant Road.
Dooter Street	...	From Nall Bazaar to Sulleman Chowkey, Grant Road.
Grant Road ...	...	From Two Tanks to J. J. Hospital Corner.
Bapu Hajam Street..		Ghogari and Kazi Mohallas.
Huzria Mohalla	...	Tenker and Teli Mohallas.
Kalbadevi Road	...	From Money School to Paidhuni from 3-30 to 6 P.M., on Thursday, the 12th instant only.
Frere Road ...	...	From Carnac Bridge to Mody Bander after 5-30 P.M. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 9th January, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 733 of 1909.

MATHURDAS RAWJI, a Firm ... ...Plaintiff.
vs.
1. JAVERVAHOO, widow of DAYAL ..... KHIMJI.....
2. VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS.....
3. VITHALDAS NARANDAS, the Executors of the last Will and testament of DAYAL KHIMJI, deceased, and
4. TULSIDAS LUXMIDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1910, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots, by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY the 19th day of January, 1911, at the hour of 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed, in Lot No. 1.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Manordas Roopji Lane, also called Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-four square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' Old No. 7011, New No. 5923, Old survey No. 1311, New Survey No. 8522, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2015, Street No. 251, 53, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the said Manordas Roopji Lane, on the South by the house of Hargovan Jiwan, on the East partly by the house of Ranchordas Meghji, and partly by the house of Khimji Lakhmidas, and on the West by the house of the said Hargowan Jiwan.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate in Rampart Row, now called Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Rampart Row, on the West by the property of the said Khimji Lakhmidas, herein firstly described, on the South by the property of Ranchord Meghji, and on the North by the said Manordas Roopji Lane, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' Old No. 730, Collectors' New No. 5,943, Old Survery No. 1275, 1,309, and New Survey No. 8,522, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes, under A Ward No. 1,985, street No. 144.

LOT No. 11.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, with the Bunglow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banganga Row Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D, No. 2985, and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamsalla of Jairaj Mukunji on the North partly by the Dharamsalla of Jairaj Mukunji, and partly by the Dharamsalla of Bhowsar Caste, on the South by the Dharamsalla of Mochee (Shoe-makers) community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1910.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
A GRAND ATTRACTION
For the First Time in Bombay.
A JAPANESE PLAY.
"THE PUNISHMENT OF THE SAMURAI."
A Magnificent Story acted specially for the Cinematograph at Paris, during the visit of the famous Japanese Company on their tour of the world.
A TREAT TO ALL.
ALSO
A Stirring Dramatic Film,
A FALSE ACCUSATION,
And many other Pectures.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
THURSDAY, 12TH JANUARY,
BANK HOLIDAY.
NO PRACTICE SESSIONS.
GENERAL SKATING, 9 TO 11 A.M.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
TUESDAY, 17TH JAN.—A NIGHT OF RACES.
TUESDAY, 7TH FEB.—A FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE on SATURDAY, 14th January.

On SATURDAY, the 14th Inst, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay United Mills compound, New Queen's Road, Girgam, next to French Motor Car Co. Show Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockeyware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, set of Chesterfield drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined velvet, marbletopped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, brass bedstead, iron single and double cots, single and double mirror door almirus, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes presses, handsome cottage piano by Soundy and Co., large size Jost fan, large clock, handsome large and small oil paintings, Watson's large size enlarging camera, cinematograph camera and 2 lenses by Voigtelenauders and Sons, magic lantern with slides, nearly new English stove with water tank, velvet piled large carpet, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of A. E. Redhead, Esq. and others.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th January, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill Harkeness Road and in Elphinstone Circle, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Lunji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties on the premises on the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned times, viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February 1911 (at 4-30 P.M. Standard Time.)

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,590 Square Yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid, and partly by a portion of a private road, belonging to the Estate of the late Cullandas Kirparam, being Lot No. II, on the south partly by property of Mooljі Haridas and partly by property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, on the east by property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New A A No. 2716, Old Survey No.s 21, — —New Survey Nos. 22, 24, 7189, 7193, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3232, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of Mr. E. T. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1911, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time.)

Lot No. II.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1377 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fasul Peeroo Mahomed, and on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the Estate of the late Cullandas Kirparam, being lot No. I, on the east partly by the said Harkeness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, Old Survey No. A A 21, — and — said New Survey Nos. 7189-7190, 7240. 22 24,

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

Lot No. III.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, standing thereon, situate in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Apollo Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6 677 —six hundred and seventy-seven square yards and 10 six-tenth of a square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property belonging to the late Mr. William Moir, on the south by the property belonging to the late Mr. William Moir, on the east by the property belonging to the Bank of Bombay, and on the west by Apollo Street aforesaid assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1012, Street Nos. 87-89 and 91, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Survey No. 9320, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Receiver.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th January, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED:—LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pitmans preferred. Oliver Machine used. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 2012, care of this Paper.

WANTED A GRADUATE to work (temporarily) as Interpretor and Translator, Must know Gujrati and Marathi (Modi) well and be able to interpret Hindustani. Apply to the REGISTRAR, Small Cause Court, Bombay, stating qualifications.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTIASIS AND DROPSY. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials Highest. Estd. 1885.

FLAT TO LET.—Fully Furnished FLAT BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse-Road, for 6 months, from March 1st (earlier if required). Two entertaining Rooms, two Bed-rooms, Dressing-Rooms, English Baths, usual offices, servants' quarters, Electric Lift, lights and fans. Rs. 250.—Apply to "X Z," Care of this Office.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.) 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 3 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...	6,514 for	£. 1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	...	,, 90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period ...	...	,, 273,119
Annual Income ...	...	,, 1,422,802
Assets ...	...	,, 10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies		,, 25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Land.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

16 Breakfast CUPS of delicious strengthening Bouillon —a delight for the strong, a godsend for the weak—made from 2 ozs. of Lemco. The rich beef goodness of LEMCO has restored thousands of invalids to robust strength.

A user writes:—"I have derived great benefit "from Lemco . . . I had suffered much from "anæmia, and am now getting well, thanks to "Lemco."—Mauritius.

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Lemco
The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

OTBS
THE CHEAPEST Old
PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED,..Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 15 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	...	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-3 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS, at Cooria Reclamation Ground, for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1911.

The tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 1 P. M., Bombay Time, on Tuesday 21st February, 1911.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges, if any, for executing it and such further sum as with Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Tender will make up ten per cent of the amount of the Tender. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

Printed forms of Tenders can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, etc., stipulated in the tender form will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after acceptance of the tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

If for any other reason during the currency of the contract the Commissioner deems it necessary to order the removal of the operations of skinning the animals and depositing of the carcasses from the present site at Cooria to any other site, the successful tenderer shall have to carry out the orders of the Commissioner.

In cases of firms tendering for this right the names of all the partners constituting the firms must be written on the tender form.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th January, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong strawberry grey C. B. mare, will be a very good trapper.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 7 years, goes well in gharry.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Piroo Lane and Imamwada Road known as Hamam Khana.

Under instructions of the executor of the last will of the late Aga Shamsudin Shah bin Aga Jangishah, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following properties, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the east side of Piroo Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 243 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of Collector's New Survey No. 3660, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 66 and 66 and 68 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north and east by the property of Ahmedbhai Rahimbhai, on or towards the South by the Jail Road, now called Imamwada Road, and on or towards the West by the said Piroo Lane.

On the same day at 5 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Imamwada Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, known as the Hamamkhana or Turkish Bath, containing by admeasurement 294 sq. yds. or thereabouts and built on land forming part of New Survey No. 3104 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Street No. 39, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Jail Road or Imamwada Road, on or towards the south and east by the Khoja Burial ground and a wall, belonging to that burial ground, and on or towards the west by the Moghul Musjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Executors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS in Scheme III. Sandhurst Road and Null Bazar.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable building plots, for a period of 999 years:—

Plot No. 1, Area 112 sq. yds. This plot is situated at the corner of Trimbak Parasram Street.

Plot No. 2, 482 square yards; Plot No. 2A. 653 square yards; and Plot No. 2B, 764 square yards. These plots are situate at Sandhurst Road, and at the corner of the 1st and 2nd Pathan Street.

Plot No. 3, 694 square yards and Plot No. 3A 526 square yards. Both these plots are fronting the Sandhurst Road as well as 1st Pathan Street and Northbrook Street.

Plot No. 4, 566 square yards and Plot No. 4A, 544 square yards. Both these plots are fronting the Sandhurst Road, Northbrook Street and Kumbharwada Street.

Plot No. 5, 437 square yards and Plot No. 5 A, 404 square yards. Both these plots are fronting the Sandhurst Road and Kumbharwada and Bhandari Street.

Plot No. 6, 578 square yards and Plot No. 6 A, 421 square yards. Both these plots are fronting the Sandhurst Road, Bhandari Street and Duncan Road.

Plot No. 10, 492 square yards and Plot No. 10 A, 458 square yards, Plot No. 10B, 464 square yards. All these three plots are fronting the Sandhurst Road, Northbrook Street and Frikland Road.

Plot No. 17. 565 square yards, is situated opposite the Null Bazar Market.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, in Scheme II and VIII, Prince's Street and Koliwada, near the Carnac Bridge.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Plots on Princess Street:—

Plot No. 109, 514 square yds.; and Plot No. 120, 724 square yds. Both these plots are situated on the Carnac Bridge Road, and are very suitable for shops and residences.

Plots No. 13, 633 square yds; Plot No. 14, 770 square yds, and Plot No. 15, 700 square yds. All these Plots are behind the Hindu Burial Ground, and are facing the sea.

Plots at Koliwada—

Plot No. 19, Area 450 sq. yds; Plot No. 30, area 557 sq. yds. Both these are situated in Koliwada, Second and Third Road in the most central business place.

Plots No. 1, 715 sq. yds. and Plot No. 6, 676 sq. yds. Both these plots are fronting the Carnac Bridge Road, on the Tramway lines, and are very useful for shops and residences.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th January, 1911.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA Girgaum, Bombay.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 10.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 79 7-16+1-16
Rentes 3 per cent ... 97 1-2 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 94 2-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... 64—1-16
Bar Silver in London, ... 25 1-4 —1-3
Bar Silver 2 months hence ... 25 3-8—1-2
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady with small buyers.
Silver in New York ... .
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-29 unchgd
Do do Berlin ... 20-46 1-2+1-2
Do do New York ... .
Discount Bank of England Rate...4 1-2p.c. since 1-12-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 3 9-16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 4 unchgd
Interest day to day loans ... 2 7-8 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ... 3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 1-8 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1-3-15. Unchgd
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Transfers on Calcutta...Rs. 300,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, January 10.

LIVERPOOL—
Total Sales... 20,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 2,000
Do. East Indian ... 100
Do. Day's Imports ... 34,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Large demand, Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market, Firm and moderate business.
Mid Americans ... 6 2-2—2
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 11 1-16 unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7-89	7-90	7-92	7-92	7-93
Mid Uplands G. O. C.	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
Liverpool	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
	7-91	7-90	7-76	7-83	
	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4	+ 1	

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Yarn ... 12 1-4
George Mayalls Twist ... 12 1-8

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 1st January 1,10,87,000 commercial bales.

NEW YORK, January 10,
AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—
Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports ... 25,000
Do. Last year ... 39,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 13,000
Do. Exports to Continent ... 20,000
Spot Cotton—15-00 unchgd

Futures at New York Mar. 14-87+ 8
Do do May 15-03+ 6
Advanced on bullish Government ginners' report and declined on longs unloading.

Spot cotton at New York ...15-55 + 5
NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 15+1-16
Tone of spot cotton—Steady.
Futures—Month of Mar. ... 15-08 unchgd
Do. do May ... 15-28 unchgd
Demand Bills ... 4 85 3-4—1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ...54 3-4 —1-4

LONDON, Jan. 10,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... d 7 24-32
F. G. Broach ... d 7 19-32
Good Broach ... d 7 14-32
Fine Bhownagger ... d 7 4-32
F. G. Bhownagger ... d 7
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... d 6 28-32
Fine Oomras ... d 7 6-32
F. G. Oomras ... d 7 2-32
Good Oomras ... d 6 30-32
Good M. G. Oomras ... d 6 30-32
Fine M. G. Oomras ... d 7 6-32
Fine Bengals ... d 6 14-32
F. G. Bengals ... d 6 10-32
Good Bengals ... d 6 6-32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... d 7 4-32
Good Khandeish ... d 6 24-32
F G Khandeish ... d 6 28-32

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. ... 36
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35
Do. Months—Jan.—Sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs. ... 36 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 48 3-4
Do. Months—April.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship ... 43
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Buyers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 65 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

SUGAR.

Months—May-Aug.—Sellers. ... 12
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5-2—Quieter.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 68
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 1-8

ARRIVAL.

"Dalemoor."
BOMBAY, January 11,

EXCHANGE.

Market is firm.
We quote:—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready 1s 4 2-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 4 1-16d. Mar
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Credits 3 m/s ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
" " Forward ...1s. 4 3-16d. Apl
" 6 m/s Ready ... 1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s ... 171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s ... 139 1-2
60 d/s, Hongkong ... 135 1-2
" Shanghai ... 182 1-4
" Japan ... 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market has closed at Rs. 95-3, ready sellers; Rs. 95-5 forward sellers.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 down, both for ready and forwards, and New York declined by 1-4.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 74-7-0. London market declined for private advices reported "quiet and less demand," which caused our market to be steady, but there being enquiries prices advanced by an anna and closed at Rs. 74-8-0. Demand for ready lots seemed moderate and about 50 to 60 cases changed hands.

The gold market remained quiet with a nominal demand and prices were declined by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices remained steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	14	9
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	74	5	0
117 Penny Ready	74	0	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	74	8	0
Second do	73	14	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed.—Firm. London prices were unchanged. Demand being more prices advanced by 3 annas.

Rapeseed.—Steady. London prices were unchanged. Sellers being few prices remained steady.

Wheat.—Quiet. London prices were unchanged. There being no demand prices were steady.

Gingellyseed, Mowraseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed and Groundnuts.—Quiet but steady. Demand moderate. Prices were unchanged.

Poppyseed.—Firm. Demand moderate. Prices advanced by an anna.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 10th January, 1911:—

Wheat	22,266	cwts	
Linseed	155	"	
Rapeseed	1,239	"	
Gingellyseed	39,780	"	
Poppyseed	405	"	
Groundnuts...	14,347	"	
Castorseed	3,393	"	
Rice	6,300	"	
Myrabollams	3,903	"	
Cottonseed	16,471	"	
Mowraseed	43	"	
Gram	1,232	"	
Joowar	2,689	"	
Maize	1,075	"	

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,592 1-2
India	63 1-2
Eastern Bank	73

MILLS.

David	376 1-4
Manockji Petit	2,645
Kohinoor	620
New Great Eastern	162 1-2
Standard	930

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	137 1-2
New Berar	540
New Mofussil	815

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	118
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	285
Colaba Land and Mill	1,070
Thracher and Co.	485
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Pre ...	80 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	482 1-2
Ahmedabad-Prantej	610

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 4 points up, New York 5 up and New York Futures were 8 and 6 up.

Our market at Colaba for ready lots was dull and demand from the Mills and exporters seemed poor, hence prices were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 down.

Liverpool opener advised 4 down.

The market for New Crop remained easier and sellers being more prices declined by Rs. 2 to 3.

Business in Good Broach was done in the morning at Rs. 376, but sellers being continued declined to Rs. 1,372 1-2 at the close.

500	W Wolf & Sons ...	Bengal	305
200	Do ...	Sawjin	390
200	Volkart Bros ...	Khandesh	348-350
300	E Spencer & Co ...	Do	357
100	Morarjee Mill ...	Buranpur	350
100	Do ...	Jalgaon	345
200	Japan T Co ...	Telnara	370
200	Do ...	Nagpur	390
100	Do ...	Buranpur	340
200	Do ...	Khandesh	350
200	Tata & Son ...	Do	370-373
100	Bussan K M ...	Do	360

Bengal Hand Gin Fine	...	329
" F Good	...	316
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	339
" F Good	...	326
Sind Punjab Fine	...	237
" F Good	...	224
Khandeah Fine	...	360
" F Good	...	350
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	350
" F Good	...	370
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	371
" F Good	...	361
Amraoti Fine	...	371
" F Good	...	361
Veotmal Fine	...	385
" F Good	...	375
Nagpore Fine	...	386
" F Good	...	376
Wardha Hinganghat ex-ship Fine	...	390
" F Good	...	380
Methia Fine	...	359
" F Good	...	349
Broach Gin Fine	...	396
" F Good	...	386
Broach Gin Good	...	376
Sawginned Good	...	384
Comptah Gin	...	386
Westerns H. G	...	365
Do M G	...	371

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 10th January, 1911:—

Khandeish	7,552	Bales
Central India	664	"
Barsi and Nagur	1,837	"
Berar	5,615	"
Central Provinces...	2,397	"
Oomras	18,065	"
Dhollera	119	"
Broach	...	"
Coompta and Dharwar	418	"
Westerns	...	"
Bengal N. W. P.	1,845	"
Bengals Rajputana	370	"
Rajputana...	981	"
Sind	12	"
Persia	...	"
American	...	"
Egyptian	...	"
Other sorts	...	"

Total... 21,811

LIVERPOOL, January 11.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	12,000
Total Imports ...	37,600

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.—Feb.	7-85— 4
Feb.—Mar.	7-86— 4
Mar.—Apl.	7-88— 4
Apl.—May	7-88— 4
May.—June	7-86— 4
June—July	7-87— 4
July—Aug.	7-86— 4
Aug.—Sept.	7-66— 4
Sep.—Oct.	7-29— 4

METALS.

We quote:—		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	"	21	
		28	Rs. 53 12
		35	
		42	
		56	
		63	
		70	Rs. 55 4
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	" 45 0
		42	
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots			" 46 12
Georgeshutte			" 50 8
Copper Sheetings			" 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings			" 47 4
Copper Ingots			" 46 12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, January 10,

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	.....	.....	1,450
15 Boxes.....	.....	.....	60,000
2 Boxes.....	.....	60,000	.....
9 Packages ...	.....	1,17,615	.....
2 Slabs.....	3,765	.....	.....

Importers.	Vessel.	From
H J M Moosa ...	Salsette	Aden
National Bank of India ...		do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	Dumra	Bushire
Sundry Importers ...	Firoozi	Jeddah
D Mayamul	Firoozi	Jeddah
	Kaveri	Bhavnagar

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th January, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	20	37,244
B, B, & C. I. Railway.	32	38,849

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—156 bales wool, W and A Graham; 140 bales wool, A H Bandally; 16 bales gunny cutting use for making paper, M Mooljee and Co; 200 bales cotton, 2,900 cwts maize Ralli Bros; 60 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 125 cwts sultana roiswes, T Canji; 4 cases empty iron, Cylinder Cox's Shipping Agency; 381 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 44 bales wool, B Tilakchand; 196 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 1 box cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 30 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 47 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool, M Casam; 5 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 4 cwts cottonseed, N Wadia and Sons; 25 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 265 bales wool, B Hurbham; 15 bales wool, The Bombay Company.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—70 cwts cashewnuts R Jewandas and Co; 425 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 5,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—300 bales cottton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—84 bundles shooks woodin and 7 casks head stans and 17 bundles hoops, Robinson Morison and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—26 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtolla; 1 bale woollen carpets, P R Chinoy; 3 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 3 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtola; 1 bale Indian carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 bale meanig appait and 1 bale woollen carpets, Grindlay Groom and Co; 20 bales woollen carpets, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4 cwts skins, R Moloobhai; 17 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtola; 5 bales wollen carpets 1 case musical instruments and 1 bale natural history specimen and 1 bale provisions, Grindlay Groom and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Towner and Co; 2 bales woollen carpets and 7 bales King King and Co; 451 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 19 cwts cassin, The Imperial Dairy and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 32 bales goats skins and 42 baleskhips skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tuscarora s—550 cwts cashewnuts, J R Jewandas; 300 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy.

Circassia s—55 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Freinfels s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Moritz and Co: 460 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 190 bales cotton, C Parsj and Co; 24 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 245 bales cottonfly, C Parsj.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,003 cwts linseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 150 bales cotton, M Jethabpoy; 1,318 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 box cotton, M Jehabhoy and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Walter Pavri; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons,

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

D Balduino s—144 forgumende powders M. M. Ally.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etonian s—1,000 tons maganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR FRIESTE.

Bohemia s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 456 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 22 cwts soapstone, Macdonald; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 80 bales cotton. The Bombay Co; 62 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy; 2 cases brussmum, S Fitz and Co. 765 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Rolesby s—770 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 120 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 880 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, K Visram; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 9'004 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR FUIME.

Bohemia s—58 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Rollesby s—6,003 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri 220 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 110 bales cotton Moritz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—303 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Rollesby s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros: 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hartland s—7,321 cwts cottonseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Archlibster s—12,000 cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 14,000 cottonseed, W Becher 6,975 cwts cottonseed, G Shiwji; 6,000 cottonseed, T Canjee; 30,000 bales cottonseed, J Khimji; 32,000 cwts cottonseed. Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, B Mowji and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tosa Maru s—1,311 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co; 60 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—1 bale cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,637 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, K Dewraj and Co.

Glenclunv s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ischia s—600 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—32 cwts dry fruit and 58 cwts Karachi ooplate, R Morarji and Co; 3 cwts condiments, H P Setna and Co; 23 cwts oaplate and 21 cwts koroooroots, R Jiwandas and Co; 25 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Arcadia s—6 cases opium P and O S N Co; 575 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—20 cases dry imitation T Nagardas 112 cwts kishmish and 160 lbs China coosis, D Passoo and Co; 18 cwts Karachi copubuts, N Karim.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—50 bales twist M H Dedusty; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist A E J Abraham.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—January 6, Beatrice Jackson, the beloved and youngest daughter of Eileen Grace (Nelly) and Richard Thomas, of Balaghat Gold Mines, Kolar Gold Fields.

SUBRAMANYAM—January 4, at "The Hermitage," Mylapore, N Subramanyam, aged 68 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mohorrum, immersion of taboots, Bank holiday.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "A wounded reputation is seldom cured."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Marmora," with the English Mails of the 30th ultimo, which left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour, on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mrs. J. R. Boster, living in the Taj Mahal Hotel, has reported to the police the theft from his room of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 450.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tosa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Friday) the 13th instant Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P O. at 3 p.m, the same day.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

March ... Pro Patria ... Clark
Overture ... Stradella ... Flotow
A Morceau Mignon ... Salut d'Amour ... Elgar
B Bell Gavotte ... Les Cloches de St Malo ... Rimmer
Selection ... The Balkan Princess ... Rubens
Valse ... Electric ... Russell
Selection ... The Geisha ... S. Jones
Galop ... The Cyclists ... Kupler

ENJOYABLE FUNCTION AT BARODA.—The reigning house of Baroda, writes a correspondent, is famous for its hospitality in this hospitable East. On the 8th evening, the members, European and native, of the Sayajl Vihar Club, a model institution of its kind, assembled at the palace at an invitation from His Highness. The arrangements were excellent. More than two hundred covers were laid. Major Beale, and Nihalsing, were the most distinguished guests present. His Highness proposing "Prosperity to the Club" said that his heart was always with the people in all his wanderings. The toast was responded to in a felicitous speech by Sampatrao Gaikwad who dwelt on the deep interest evinced by His Highness in the Club. "The Guests" was proposed by Professor Joshi and responded to by Sh. Nihalsing and Mr. Heathfield. Mr. Tekchand proposed the last toast of the evening "The health of His Highness and the Royal Family." His Highness in response expressed his thankfulness to the guests for the warmth of their feeling towards the Royal Family and himself. Late at night, the members departed for their homes.

GUJARAT COLLEGE.

The following resolution of the Bombay Government has been issued:—

The Governor in Council has received with pleasure the generous offer of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai of Rs. 31,000 for the purpose of providing additional hostel accommodation at the Gujarat College, and he desires to record his appreciation of Mr. Ambalal's liberality. The donation should be accepted on the terms stated by Mr. Ambalal, namely—(i) that the hostel will be available for students studying at the Gujarat Arts College and the Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute; (ii) that these two institutions will be under Government control; and (iii) that the hostel will be named "Chimanlal Naginda Hostel," after Mr. Ambalal's deceased uncle.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

AT the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, last evening, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Rezario D'Souza, a Native Christian, who died from injuries received by being knocked down and run over by a motor-car alleged to have been driven by Mr. P.M. Mody. Superintendent Williamson appeared for the police; while Mr. Rustom D.N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, represented Mr. Mody. It appeared from the evidence that about noon on the 23rd December, the motor-car was proceeding towards the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beatz Powell...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast...Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman... Royal Navy
H I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 11.

Kenya.....4350 Jones.....P & O S N & Co
Caledonia.....3529 Haywood .....P & O S N Co
Cymbeline.....2640 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Canterbury.....2733 Willis.....T Morrison & Co
Son of Airlie .....2270 Robertson .....T Morrison & Co
Dwarka .....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Etonian.....2444 Davies.....P & O S N & Co
Fakhri.....2555 Revill.....B A M Jeewanjee
Hild .....719 Salvesen .....P F Campbell
Janus.....3078 Macdonald ... .
Mojidi.....1857 Newby .....B & P S N & Co
Mawab .....2041 Elliott.....T Morrison & Co
Norfolk.....3175 Erland.....W & A Graham & Co
Orwell.....2446 Home ... W & A Graham & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andrews.....P & O S N Co
Rinpa.....1912 Morrison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vedala.....2164 Robins .....M M & Co
Wallace.....3523 Erskine ... ...
Zambesi.....2415 Willis..... .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Ketherby Hall...	2355	Henderson...	Marmagoa...	14-1	K Nixon & Co
B Clan Maclachlan ...	3068	Gray...	Madras Coast .	14-1	J Finlay & Co
C Mashtari.....	1100	Watson	Zanzibar ...	15-1...	B & P S N Co
H Firoozi.....	2029	Primrose.....	R S Ports ..	18 1...	B & P S N & Co
K Toba Maru...	3510	Nomura	Kobe...	13-1	N Y Kaisha
L Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	Karachi.....	13-1	M M & Co
M Salfa.....	502	Willoughby	Colombo ...N F...		B & H S N & Co
N Tuscarora...	3925	Hallenshead...	Philadelphia ...	24-1	W & A Graham & Co
P Hartland.....	3049	Ca a.....	Hull.....	14-1	W & A Graham & C
Q Honeyuna.....	2154	Molony.....	Jeddah...	17 1...	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Lord Cromer...	2353	Polkinhorn	N F.....	N F R Nixon & Co
2	Circassia	4325	Osborn	Liverpool ...	16-1 W & A Graham & Co
3	Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	16-1 Rubattino Line
4	D Faldnino ...	2634	Maganzini.....	Genoa ...	15-1 Rubattino Line
7	Bohemia	2305	Gillhaber	Trieste...	16-1 A L S N Co
8	Umballa	3426	Bait...	N F...	N F... M M & Co
9	Freienfels ...	3545	Diedrichsen..	Karachi	18-1 W & A Graham & Co
10&11	Arcadia ...	3514	Barcham.....	Shanghai...	18-1... P & O Co
12&13	Hima'aya ...	3703	Spicer	London ...	14-1... P & O S N Co
15	Glenclany.....	3076	Craig	Kobe	13-1... T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Indravati....513...Falconra...Gulf Port...12-1 B & S N Co
Ponani ...552 Hoosein...B'nager...11-1...Bo S N Co Ld
Saraspati ... .443 Ebrahim...Mangalore..... 13 1... Bo S N Co Ld
Cheveri ...553 Dawood...B'nager...14 1 ..Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed ...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

30 ton Cranes.

Dredger Jinga ....401 ....B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Umballa	Bait	Basreh, Dec 26
	Majide	Newby.....	Jedah, Dec 24
11	Zambesi	Willis	Newcastle, Dec11
	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi, Dec 9

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Cloutsham	Osborne	Marseilles
	Dunbarmoor	Owens	Rotterdam
	Dalhousie	Soriscaw	Dardenelles

The steamer Damra, Manley for Persian Gulf &c, obtained her portclearance on Wednesday.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Etonian, for Liverpool, &c,
" Umballa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Majidi, for Jedah.
" Archibster, for Liverpool, &c.
" Rollesby, for Trieste, &c.
a To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	From
1	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
6	Ranee	Java
9	Maharaja	Rangoon
9	Nurani	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Marseilles Homeward bound on the evening of the 9th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Homeward bound passed Suez, on the night of the 9th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bismo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th January, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	11	9	a.m.	5	25
Teheran ...	11	12	30 p.m.	1	57
Suez	11	1	50 p.m.	1	3

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Massala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Cable Djedda Suakim interrupted (30-12-10).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.
FLATS,
From Rs. 40..
OFFICES,
From Rs. 15.
SHOW ROOMS,
From Rs. 100.
GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.
All Requirements Suited.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.
P. O. BOX No. 239.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.....	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of
INDUSTRY,
A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce.
Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc.,
And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

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Absolutely sure Medium.
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Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases,)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights,
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office,

PIANOS
FOR SALE
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 12th January 1911.

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

PROGRESS in China is Gilbertian in character. For one step forward they take two obliquely, if not backward, and the question is whether in reality China is not worse off since its dreams of constitutionalism began. A student who led a band of his colleagues to present an address praying for the immediate summoning of a Parliament, is rewarded with banishment for life—a salutary warning to students who participate in political agitation—and the Assembly, with a view to forcing the hands of the Prince Regent as to the formation of a Cabinet of Ministers answerable for their actions to that Assembly, impeaches the Grand Council, individually and severally, accusing Grand Councillors of almost every heinous sin in the Chinese calendar. They prohibit the smoking of opium, also its cultivation, but grow it still and hoodwink assessors by showing them land sown with innocent crops twice over. And they, with the same bland smile which distinguished Ah Sin, pocket the revenue and a little more perchance—then report on the crops as rice or wheat or tars or anything else the Chinese soil is capable of producing. The House of Assembly is to adjourn, presumably because the Grand Council declines to be reformed by the commoners. When it will again be summoned is not stated. Meantime, however, we hear that the Commission for the Study of Constitutional Government has presented a memorial to the Throne, reporting the result of constitutional preparation as returned by the different departments of the Central Government and the viceroys and governors of the various provinces, which, to some extent, seems to show that its members have undertaken their task with a sense of responsibility. After quoting the various Imperial decrees issued and bearing on the subject of constitutional preparation, the Commissioners state that the preparation to be made in the current year consists of fourteen items. The first of these is the Convention of the Tzucheng Yuan which is still holding its ordinary session and the other items have reference to administration, civil affairs, finance, education, law and the judiciary. A revision of official organisation has been suggested with fourteen articles and fourteen tables, which awaits Imperial sanction. And closely connected with this scheme is another for the regulation of the Civil Service Examination and the gradation of official salaries—a little scheme which is certain to create a stir in the dove-cot of expectant button-wearers. So in order to avoid subsequent unpleasantness the Commission urged that the system be reorganised first and the scale of pay fixed afterwards. Discontented officials can then be removed, either by decapulation or banishment, deprivation of their forebears of posthumous honours or by any other artistic means invented by the Board of Punishments.

Under the category of Civil Affairs we find that the system of local self-government is to be introduced "during the first period of the third year of constitutional preparation." There is no bustle or hurry about things in China. "The first day of the fifth moon of the fourth year of Huang-Su" is a date which may easily be overlooked and the first period of the third year of preparation may be whenever it pleases the Regent to count it from. But the more flourishing cities and towns are promised municipalities, while even the smaller places may have local boards. In Szechuan, however, the experiment has already been made in seventy places and sixty more are to be tried during the current Chinese year. In five of the former batch encouraging results have been achieved. More might have been but for the utter darkness of the people. Before granting a town what we know as a charter of incorporation, the extent of its population must be ascertained; and against the numbering of the people the Chinaman raises obstacles. Trouble has arisen in Tapu as a consequence. The people object to the labelling of their houses and ask that, if no harm is meant, the Census may be deferred until after the police system and elementary schools have been introduced. Then the police system is eyed with fearsome suspicion. In only two provinces has it been established and this ahead of the prescribed time, but elsewhere all manner of excuses are made and the necessity of a police force at all is not widely recognised. With regard to the financial system, as we know, a Budget has been prepared, which has rather startled reformers and led them to the conclusion that Constitutional Government is not altogether ideal and the provinces have prepared their own budgets, of which local officials would rather not collect the anticipated revenue if they are to be held responsible for recoveries. Moreover, the question of drafting laws for the levying of local taxes is another item confronting the Financial Ministry.

China has yet much to learn as to the manner in which popular Government is conducted and stands aghast, wondering whether a Frankinstein has not come into being amongst them. Elementary education is desired, being considered requisite and necessary as well for the Chinese body as for the Chinese soul. But it is to cost money which the new form of Government will have to raise. This will be a more difficult task than the most ardent reformers anticipate. Nevertheless an experiment is to be made and Chinese children are to be taught to read. Elementary schools are to be provided in all the Ting, Chow and Hsien of the different provinces. Szechuan, Chihli and Hupei have many such schools already and Chekiang, Shantung, Kuangsi, Honan, Kiangsi and five other provinces are fairly well supplied. The greatest number of pupils is some twenty thousand and in the bulk of the provinces the proportion to the population is remarkably small. However, the experiment is not to be abandoned; money is to be furnished somehow, even if all these innovations are the result of intercourse with the foreign devils. For the improvement of the lower classes too provision is being made in the revision of the Criminal Code—which now consists of 405 articles under the heading of "General and Official Provisions" and will probably serve to confuse those who have no excuse for not knowing the law, and make an innocent man an unintentional, but not less culpable, lawbreaker. Courts of various grades for the punishment of offenders are to be established forthwith, the Ministry of Justice, however, being first desired to conduct an examination of judicial officials before granting them magisterial powers. At one examination, held on the ninth moon, some five hundred applicants passed a preliminary examination and courts are being organised for their accommodation before the revised code has been sanctioned, either by the Tzucheng Yuan, the Assembly or the Throne. But that is only a detail which matters little in Chinese procedure. It is an easy matter to abolish both Courts and magistrates and compel those who set them up to pay the costs thereof. Nevertheless in all these enterprises the *Peking Daily News* assures us that all the officials concerned in these remarkable preparations for Constitutional Government are, without exception, quite earnest in their efforts towards effecting the renovation of the machinery of the Chinese Empire.

THE DELHI DURBAR. There is evidently every intention on the part of the authorities to make the circumstances of the forthcoming Delhi Durbar as magnificent as possible, to make the advent of a European Emperor to Indian shores, an occasion which will demand scenes of brilliance and splendour, which will out-do the pageants of earlier monarchs of Eastern blood. Modern India well vie with ancient India, in producing processions and assemblages of a beauty and richness, which elsewhere have not been equalled. A few days ago, we spoke of the disappointment which may be experienced by some whom changed arrangements will debar from a visit to England, and a view of the ceremonies and functions attendant on the actual Coronation. We are not sure now that the disappointment should not be felt by those who may see the ceremony at Westminster, but may be prevented from witnessing the Durbar at Delhi. Details of the arrangements are leaking out but slowly, and perhaps it is as well that they should be divulged in this piecemeal fashion, lest a sudden disclosure of the whole should be too dazzling for our comprehension. The latest announcement is that one of the leading features of the programme to be carried out at Delhi, will be military manœuvres on a large scale. A Simla telegram but vaguely describes the intentions of the authorities, and we hardly know what to understand by the statement that "a huge army will manœuvre." But the fact that military attachés, from the armies of every great power in the world, will be present, clearly indicates that the manœuvres will be on a scale hitherto unprecedented in India. We congratulate the Indian Army on the unique opportunity, which it will thus be afforded, of showing the splendid material of which it is composed. We also are sure that the display at the Durbar will not only convey to Europe a clearer knowledge of the strength of British rule in India, but a more accurate notion of the wide extent through the Indian Empire of loyal sentiment to the British throne. It should not be too much to hope that this Durbar through the increased knowledge it will send to the continental nations of the actual conditions of British sovereignty here, will have a salutary influence on the attitude which is held, particularly in France, towards political refugees from the East.

THE HOUNDSDITCH PROBLEM. THE Houndsditch affair continues to present new and interesting features. The principal question, which was discussed at the inquest, appears to have been reasons for the inaction of the Fire Brigade, for such a period as allowed the buildings to be almost entirely consumed and the bodies within to be burnt almost beyond recognition. The officer commanding the Fire Brigade was able to offer a very adequate reason. His men could not commence any operations for extinguishing the fire without exposing themselves to certain danger of being shot. Mr. Winston Churchill, who seems to have placed himself in charge of the operations, gave orders that the Fire Brigade should wait, and to wait they were compelled for an hour, after which they required only ten minutes to extinguish the fire. Could they have commenced work earlier however, there is no doubt that the contents of the building would have been much less severely damaged. Not only in the first place might it have been possible to identify the bodies, and thus have saved the police a good deal of unnecessary inquiry for this purpose, but many valuable clues which have now been obliterated or destroyed, might have been discovered. Why it was that the occupants of the house were allowed for so long to keep up an effective fire against the huge force which was arrayed against them is a point, which demands a deal of explanation. They were five men against 1,500 police, as well as infantry and artillery; yet not only did the five men keep this host at bay but eventually three of them escaped. The Houndsditch affair must be accounted a very black page in the history of the Metropolitan Police. We hope for the sake of efficiency and for the assurance of the public that the magisterial proceedings and the inquest may throw some light upon it.

POSSIBLE LABOUR LEGISLATION. ALTOGETHER apart from the Osborne judgment, it was to be expected that the recent severe labour disturbances in Great Britain would lead to new legislation. In the mail papers legislation is now foreshadowed, amending the conciliation schemes, which in various trades have been sanctioned during the last few years by the Board of Trade. It requires little perception to discern that these have not been successful, and that amendment must be made. The great danger is that the side, which has made the most noise, that is of course the side of the workmen, may receive more attention than it deserves and that the Government may inadvertently encourage future outbreaks. If the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* is correct in his forecast of Government proposals, these should be very severely scrutinised when they come before the House of Commons. He writes:—"Recent experiences in the boilermakers' lock-out and the trouble in the cotton trade have made it clear that the various schemes of conciliation set up by the Board of Trade were defective, in so far as they failed to fix a reasonable time within which disputes were to be settled and to name an arbitrator, whose decision was to be final in the event of a deadlock through inability of the parties to agree. As the outcome of informal exchanges of opinion between representative employers and workmen and the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, it is now regarded as exceedingly probable that in all future schemes set up by the Board both these defects will be made good, and it is not at all unlikely that the existing schemes will be altered in this respect." All this sounds very harmless and a reasonable time, in which disputes must be settled, seems reasonable enough. Unfortunately, however, with a Liberal Government under strong Labour influence in power, a "reasonable time" is apt to become an unreasonably short time, during which if employers do not accept employees' terms, these are peremptorily enforced. We are glad to see that the railway companies with some forsesight of what is to come, are already shewing signs of resistance.

THE ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Armstrong of the firm of Messrs. Lyon, Lord and Co., Ltd.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December 1908, Rs. 9,32,99,000; December 1909, Rs. 10,15,84,000; and December 1910, Rs. 13,17,22,000.

A PROVINCIAL Agricultural Conference will meet at Allahabad on 13th instant.

IT is reported that the Aviator Roussjan has been killed at Belgrade.

REUTER states that M. Brisson has been re-elected President of the French Chamber.

REUTER cables that Mr. Harcourt has resumed his duties at the Colonial Office, having completely recovered from his attack of bronchitis.

THE London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires that Sir Mackenzie Chalmers advocates the registration and control of aliens.

IT is understood that the Government of India have no intention of participating to any large extent in the Empire festival to be held in London this spring.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN arrived at, Madras on Wednesday morning and will be accorded a reception to-morrow morning at the Young Men's Christian Association.

His Excellency the Viceroy received a State visit from the Rajah of Kapurthala at Government House at 11 a.m. yesterday morning, and at 12-30 p.m., attended by his staff he paid a return visit to the Rajah at Hastings House.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's resolution on the wider employment of Indians in the public service, and the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar's resolution on industrial and technical questions will be placed before the Supreme Council for discussion, on the 24th instant.

THE President of the Argentine Republic, has signed a decree appointing Senor Dominguesas Minister to Great Britain.

IT is officially announced that the new White Star steamer "Olympic," of 45,000 tons, and the largest vessel in the world, will leave Southampton and Cherbourg on her maiden voyage to New York, on June 14 next.

IT is announced that over 9,000 men will be employed full time for twelve months building a £2,000,000 improved Dreadnought, for which Messrs. Cammell, Laird, Birkenhead, have secured the contract.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A VELASQUEZ FOUND.

Drury Lane Pantomime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

THE discovery of a highly important picture by Velasquez was recently reported in Austria. The details of the discovery and the history of the picture which is now in the possession of Messrs. Agnew and Sons, the Bond-street art dealers, have not hitherto been made public. The picture in question is the original version of the "Portrait of Philip IV." in the Dulwich Gallery, which for long was held to be the work of Velasquez himself until Senor Beruete, the greatest living authority on that master, relegated it to the list of copies by J. B. del Mazo. Another copy of the same picture was in the collection of Mrs. Lyne-Stephens, but of the original every trace was lost until quite recently it was discovered by a Belgian connoisseur at the Austrian country seat of Prince Elias of Bourbon-Parma, from whom the picture was bought by Messrs. Agnew. The newspapers is not quite accurate, says the 'Daily Mail,' but is not very far off the mark. Messrs. Agnew submitted their newly acquired treasure to Senhor Bernete, who immediately recognised the master's hand in the picture and expressed his definite opinion that this portrait of Philip IV. is the original of the Dulwich Gallery picture, in which he was the first to recognise the hand of Mazo.

A MARVEL IN MANY WAYS.

The picture, says the "Times," is a marvel of portraiture and a marvel of colour, and absolutely untouched as it is, it shows at every point the unmistakeable hand of Velasquez himself. Every competent critic will agree with Senhor Bernete, who, having had the picture submitted to him, and having carefully examined it, writes as follows to the new owners: "Your picture has none of the faults that I have noticed in the Dulwich picture—the drawing is far better, and the head is better put on the shoulders and held up straighter. The slope of the left shoulder is far better drawn and puts a look of character into the face, which is most characteristic of Velasquez, and which does not appear in the Dulwich picture of all. The left hand, beautifully modelled and thinly painted, is a very different article to the left hand in the Dulwich picture, which is so flabby and vulgar looking. Besides, the silver ornaments on the dress, the wrinkles in the sleeves, and the hilt of the sword, have all that "snap" that one associates with the Master and which cannot ever be confounded with the work of any other." This brief opinion says all that need be said. One need only add that the picture should probably be relined, and that when this has been done, and when the rose and silver of the dress and the wonderful flesh tints have been revived by a thin coat of varnish, this "Portrait of Philip IV." will impress all who see it as being one of the most complete, and also one of the most attractive, of the pictures left to the world by the founder of modern portraiture.

OPERA AT THE PALLADIUM.

The announcement that operatic performances were to be a feature of the entertainment at the new Palladium aroused interest, but it is to be feared that the details of the scheme as at present arranged do not quite come up to the expectations. If Mr. Pelissier will allow one to use the term, "potted opera" is hardly what is wanted. It might not be so bad if single scenes or acts were given, but each opera, if you please, will be presented in a condensed form lasting approximately half-an-hour, the idea being to comprise the main points of the story and the best portions of the music. Could anything be more inartistic? The strange thing is that Mr. Thomas Beecham should participate in an undertaking of this kind; one may add, however, that he only intends to conduct the first performance, subsequently handing over the baton to Mr. Emil Kreuz. It is stated that Mr. Beecham and his father have come to the conclusion "that as yet the fondness of the general public, considered collectively, for grand opera is not sufficiently great to induce them to pay what they no doubt consider high prices for their seats." In other words, the Beecham Opera seasons have not been financially successful. But one cannot altogether blame the public, which as a matter of fact is rather discerning, and has doubtless discovered that if the prices charged for admission were at all high the fact only appeared so on account of the value of the performance received in return. Had Mr. Beecham's performances been uniformly on the high level at times achieved, one fancies he would have done better. It is far from being a satisfactory solution of the difficulty to give opera in the abbreviated form suggested. The performances are to be in English, which, while a praiseworthy feature in itself, otherwise reflects seriously and unfairly upon productions in the native language. Is opera in English only any good when presented at moderate prices in a mutilated fashion? That one refuses to believe. Although there is no reason to doubt the success of the proposed venture, it must be regarded as having no real bearing upon the question, and if it is the best that Mr. Beecham can do, we shall then have to look to others to meet the demand which certainly exists if supplied in the right way—a way which Mr. Beecham, be it noted, has not yet tried.

"PELLEAS ET MELISANDE."

"Pelleas et Melisande" was given at Covent Garden a few nights ago for the first time this season, and opera-goers were glad of the opportunity to renew acquaintance with this very original work, for, with all its faults it certainly possesses that quality. Indeed one might even venture so far as to say that Debussy's method is really more successfully daring than that of Strauss himself. The German composers effects do not all "come off," as the saying is, by any means, while the French writer has undoubtedly succeeded in investing music with a new atmosphere. At the same time it may yet be proved that the future of the art will eventually owe more to Strauss than to Debussy, if only because the technique of the former seems to be showing the possibilities of a development which it is hard to see in that of the latter. In a sense, "Pelleas" appears as an achievement beyond which advance is hardly possible when one thinks of the defects of the style, in the particular connection of operatic writing, the disregard for the voices, for instance, and the curious limitations involved in the use of the tonal scale. One advantage which Strauss possesses may be mentioned, and that is his seemingly greater command over the ordinary resources of the composer, by means of which he so easily obtains the utmost variety in the musical texture. "Pelleas" would not have come so near the monotonous had Debussey displayed more freedom and had not so persistently depended upon similar rhythmic effects, figures, and sequential repetitions.

This performance was of excellent quality on the whole, and it certainly aroused great enthusiasm on the part of the large audience present. Perhaps the most striking interpretation was that of Goland as taken by M. Jean Bourbon and once again he was eminently successful in expressing the force and vigour required. Miss Maggie Teyte was as charming as was, of course, to be expected in the part of Melisande, and her complete success was only not assured by the fact that she did not quite realise the intangible nature of the character; she was, in fact, just a little impersonal in her method, but otherwise the ease of her style and her delicate vocal art were expressed to the best advantage. M. Georges Petit's Pelleas was a sympathetic figure—he sang well, too; a wholly admirable Arkel was forthcoming in Mr. Murrey Davey; an extremely clever Yniold in Miss Betty Booker; while Mme. Elna Thornton appeared as Genevieve with quite fair success.

"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK."

Only two or three days will elapse before the curtain rises at Drury Lane Theatre to reveal the wonders and delights of another Christmas pantomime. The story, is based on the evergreen legend of "Jack and the Beanstalk." Mr. Hickory Wood, Mr. Frank Dix, and Mr. Arthur Collins, who have collaborated in the writing and production of the pantomime are confident that what will be introduced on Boxing Night will please and interest both children and adults, and that the Yuletide pantomime festival of 1910 will rank as a triumph even in the long and brilliant record of Drury Lane. Mr. Hickory Wood one of the authors of the pantomime, when asked to give an adea of what will be unfolded to the patrons of Drury Lane, remarked:—"Why the performances will occupy three hours and a half, and I cannot indicate to you a tithe of the wonders that will be revealed. Mr. Arthur Collins Mr. Frank Dix, and I flatter ourselves that we have put together a very interesting story, and also flatter ourselves that we have even improved on the original version. It is a very old story, and, as the world improves why not improve the story with it? Our keynote is that every boy is the hero of his own dreams and our hero, Jack, the Boy Scout, goes to sleep in camp and dreams his own fantasy. That fantasy forms the main theme of our pantomime. "Now, according to our story our hero has been reading 'Jack and the Beanstalk,' and his dream takes him into our fairy story, much as Alice was lured into Wonderland. He is really only a peasant boy, but in his dream he imagines that he is a prince. He gains from the fairies a magic harp that is as alluring as was the Pipe of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. Jack sells his mother's old cow he is robbed by the mischievous Puck, who transforms the bag of gold into a bag of beans on the tail of a comet he makes a swift journey to fairyland where one of his magic beans grows so prodigiously that he is enabled to climb up the stalk to the haunt of the giant. The rapid growth of the beanstalk, by the way, is one of the scenic wonders that will amaze and delight everybody. Having climbed the beanstalk, Jack slays the giant, and carries off the Princess. He next claims his own right to be Prince, and of course, marries the Princess. Then he awakens—and he is a boy Scout in a camp on Leith Hill, Surrey? "As to the dresses it is sufficient to mention Comelli to indicate that they are magnificent. As to the scenery in addition to 'The Growing Bean Stalk' there are wonderful effects in 'The Whirlwind' and 'The Giant Hand.' "Mr. James Glover has been responsible for the music, which includes a most seductive leitmotive for the harp. The company is a splendid one. If I am not mistaken, the 'Mrs. Halleybutt' of Mr. George Graves will leave in Drury Lane history. That we have Mr Harry Randall once again in Drury Lane Pantomime will ensure unrestrained joy and pleasure to thousands. Mr. George Barrett plays the 'Naughty Boy' and then there are Messrs. Johnny Danvers, Harry Lupine William Downes, Ernest Langford Benett and Martell among our merry multitude. As for the ladies surely never before was such a galaxy of beauty and talent assembled at Drury Lane. There will be Miss Julia James, Miss Dolly Castless, Miss Maudie Thornton, Miss Holden Playfairs, Miss Anite Edis and a host of others."

"CINDERELLA" RETOLD.

Mr. Maude, Mr. Trevor, and all concerned are to be congratulated on the production at the Play house of "Our Little Cinderella," which is a gem, and just exactly what a Christmas play should be. Mr. Leo Trevor tells the story plainly and with nimble humour, Mr. Hermann Lohr has provided lilting music, Mr. Arthur Wimperis has written many witty verses for the songs, and the company could not be better. Miss Margery Maude is the Cinderella of our dreams—so young, see pretty, so merrry, and so pathetic, too. Shesings very sweetly and acts with a perfect naturalness. And then there is the Baron—Mr. Cyril Maude—fruity as fine port, a gay old dog, who sings and dances and makes us laugh with the best of them. Drury Lane comedians must look to their laurels. The story is told in three acts of one scene each. It proceeds straightly along, and does not once diverge. We see Cinderella in her home at Lowater Hall, the drudge of her two sisters—but they are not horrors, even the sisters. Marathon and Crecy are just two plain, giddy, and gushing spinsters—they are not clownish men masqueradin as women, but two accomplished actresses. The poverty of Lowater Hall is a decent poverty but a very whimsical poverty for all that. The butler is also the valet, footman, and boot boy. Cinderella is parlour maid, housemaid and tweeny. The Fairy Godmother comes from the panel over the mantel and descends to the weeping girl, who has tried to imagine a ball of her own with the broomstick for partner. Witch Hazel—that is the broomstick's name—has for attendants a bevy of beautiful fairies, some of them the tiniest tots, who dance—how deliciously they dance! And before the chariot of crystal with four wee ponies arriver, we see it in its chrysalis state, so to speak—a pumpkin drawn by mice, which even so suggests the glories to come. Then follows the ante-chamber of the Prince's ball-room. We see the ball begin as it should begin—at about ten o'clock, not, as is generally the case, at five minutes to twelve. The ball-room rightly occupies a whole act. We meet the Prince—a real man and a real Prince, handsome, debonair, and merry; also his squerry, Hurlingham, who is very merry and bright. Here are no ladies in tights pretending unavailingly to suggest that they are boys; no page Dandini, assuming the airs and graces of his master. But there is the wealthy widow, Mrs. Bloomer, who drops her "h's," but raises her eyes to the eventual downfall of Baron Punterfield, whom she means to marry from the first. Cinderella, fair and gracious in her finery, arrives, and, of course, it is a case of love at first sight. But twelve o'clock strikes, and she flies away. In the moonlight, just before the dawn, she returns, in her shabbiness, to the wonderful old garden of her home—an exquisite scene. She is preceded by her tiny well-wishers, the baby-fairies, who tried in the ball-room to remind her of the flight of time. They are weeping with sorrow, but soon they dance, and their dance in the moonlight is a thing to be remembered. Then follows the episode of the fitting of the glass slipper, and thence quickly to the happy ending. But ere this has arrived we have had the most splendid time. Set in old English surroundings, the story, as told by Mr. Trevor, has provided merry incidents without number. The jigsaw of Crecy has been an intermittent joy. The songs, and dances have been almost without exception tuneful and lively, and their verses have pleased our literary sense. The wooing of Lord Punterfield, the Baron, by Mrs. Bloomer has been delicious. The review of the yeomanry by Colonel Punterfield has delighted us all. The Prince has sung and made love like a real fairy prince and his demeanour and actions have been regal without being affected. Quaint concerts and pretty fancies have abounded, and our eyes have been allured by the fine old hall and the entrancing garden. To the grown-up people Mr. Cyril Maude's Baron will be the best thing of all at the Playhouse. To h

RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

TURKISH PERTURBATION.

Hopes of an Anglo-German Entente.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 10.

The Russo-German Agreement has caused much perturbation here.

The journal *Young Turk* says that if Germany is sacrificing Turkish interests in Persia, in exchange for Russia's acquiescence in German designs in Turkey, she will find that Turkish opposition is a real thing. Germany's position in Persia, the paper says, is entirely due to Turkey, and without Turkey she will lose it.

The journal *Times* says the German Ambassador furnished the Grand Vizier with assurances, declaring that the Agreement contained nothing to prejudice Turkey's dignity or interests, and he corrected the various current versions.

Possible Modification.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The *Morning Post* states that negotiations are now proceeding in Berlin and St Petersburg, and may result in a modification of the Russo-German Agreement.

It is even possible, this paper adds, that some modifications suggested by France and Britain may be accepted by Russia, and the matter will be pressed in Berlin. The general attitude of the Russian officials appears to be that M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, scored a distinct diplomatic victory as the result of his conversations at Potsdam.

The *Neue Freie Presse* believes that an Anglo-German understanding on the Baghdad Railway will follow the Russo-German understanding.

"Daily News" Comment.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The *Daily News* says that the Russo-German Agreement, in the Middle East, clears from the diplomatic path the last vestige of the fiction of a Triple Entente, which does not exist for Russia. The journal trusts that Sir Edward Grey will soon be able to announce the conclusion of an Anglo-German Agreement and will thus demonstrate that our agreements with Russia and France are not exclusive.

Indo-Persian Railway Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 11.

It is stated that the Russian Scheme for the railway through Persia, linking the Trans-Caucasian lines with the Indian system at Nushki, is being seriously considered. The Scheme is said to have commended itself to various big capitalists, and, though financial details cannot at present be furnished, it seems probable, that another step in advance may shortly be taken.

MR. BURNS AND GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

Blow to the Lords' Veto.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Mr. John Burns, speaking at Battersea, said that it was childish and cowardly for opponents to say that the Government's majority was inadequate. The last two elections had destroyed, for ever, the Veto of the Lords, and had destroyed Tariff Reform for at least a quarter of a century. They had also dealt a serious blow to conscription.

AERONAUTIC FEDERATION.

Mr Grahame White's Protest Upheld.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The International Aeronautic Federation, meeting at Paris, upheld the protest of Mr. Grahame White against the award to Mr. Moisant of the race in October last, from Belmont Park round the Statue of Liberty and back.

The Federation asked the American Aero Club to reconsider its decision.

THE COMING CORONATION.

Club for Entertainment of Colonial Troops.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

A club has been formed for the entertainment of the Colonial troops attending the Coronation, under the auspices of the Hospitality Committee of the Festival of Empire.

Japanese Representatives.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Prince Higashi Fushimi will represent the Emperor at the Coronation of King George. Admiral Togo and Field-Marshal Prince Oyama will probably represent the Army and Navy,

THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

Resignation Reported.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Melbourne papers state that the Earl of Dudley, Governor-General of the Commonwealth, is about to resign.

A CASPIAN DISASTER.

ASTRAKHAN, JAN. 11.

Eighty-five fishermen have been carried out to sea in the Caspian on an ice-floe.

A steamer has left Baku to rescue them.

THE "WARATAH" ENQUIRY.

Conflicting Evidence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 10.

At the "Waratah" enquiry to-day, the Chief Officer of the "Clan Macintyre", which was the last ship to see the "Waratah," deposed that on the night of the following day, after passing the "Waratah," the worst storm he had ever experienced on the African coast occurred. If both the steam and the hand-steering gear broke down, it would be almost impossible for the ship to avoid getting into the trough of the sea, when there would be the greatest danger.

An ex-midshipman of the "Clan Macintyre," disagreeing with the Chief Officer, said that before the storm, the "Waratah" listed to starboard, pitching and leaning over like a yacht. He admitted that he was on bad terms with the officers.

Mr. Shanks, the Superintending Engineer of Messrs. Lund, said that he accompanied the "Waratah" on her first voyage. It was untrue that there was a big list that frightened those aboard. She had a slight list probably due to occasional wind-pressure. The behaviour of the ship was ideal. He had not heard that the officers or the engineers did not want to remain in the ship.

Professor Welch, one of the Assessors, quoted the deposition of Walter Merry, of Adelaide, stating that he was advised to keep off the vessel, because after leaving Sydney, she nearly turned turtle. A sailor said that she was not able to stand rough weather, and expressed the view that she would not reach Sydney.

Again Mr. Shanks denied that he had heard of this.

AMERICAN OFFICER'S INDISCRETION.

Reprimanded for Guildhall Speech.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

President Taft has decided that Commander Sims be publicly reprimanded for the speech he made at the Guildhall, London, last month, in which he said that personally he believed if the British Empire were seriously menaced by an external enemy, it might count on every man, every dollar and every drop of blood of its kindred across the sea.

The speech created great irritation in Germany.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

President Taft, writing to Mr. Meyer, Secretary for the Navy, says Commander Sims' offence is so conspicuous that the Department's reproof should be equally so. The Navy is used much as an instrument of peace. One of the chief functions of its officers when visiting foreign ports is the representative one of conveying to all nations the goodwill of the United States. They are under special obligations to see that what they say cannot embarrass their Government in its foreign relations.

FRANCO-LIBERIAN BOUNDARY.

Treaty to be Signed.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Franco-Liberian Boundary Treaty will be signed in Paris in a few days, whereby France acquires considerable territory while Liberia is benefited by the substitution of a definite geographical boundary in place of a purely hypothetical boundary.

The objections of France to the American scheme of financial control have been removed.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

BERLIN, JAN. 10.

Introducing the Prussian Budget, to-day, the Minister of Finance referred to the progressive improvement in the finances of Prussia, and foreshadowed an early disappearance of deficits. A loan of under one and a half millions sterling would be required to meet the deficit for 1911.

THE HOUNDSDITCH AFFAIR.

Mr. Lloyd George Personally Enquires.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Accompanied by detectives, Mr. Lloyd George, to-day, visited Sidney Street, and enquired fully into the siege.

THE RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS,

LONDON, JAN. 11.

During the Russian Christmas, there were in St. Petersburg, 27 suicides and attempts at suicide, 3,000 arrests for drunkenness, of which 15 per cent. were women, and thirty deaths from alcoholic poisoning.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The death is announced of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, an ex M. P.

[Mr. Patrick O'Brien was a very active member of the Irish Nationalist party, and as a Whip, he had always plenty to do to keep the members of Mr. Redmond's flock from straying. He was a Liverpool commercial man, born in 1853, and educated at the Liverpool Institute. He came into prominence as a follower of Mr. Parnell in 1886, when he was elected for Monaghan, and he was among the most active in the Plan of Campaign movement of that year. In the following year he was honoured by being entertained at her late Majesty's expense in Tullamore Gaol. A faithful adherent of Mr. Parnell's throughout, he fought the Dillonites as bitterly as recently he fought with them. He was very popular in the House, where his powers of interruption were so irritating, because his interjections frequently get home.]

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Visits to Peshawar and Landi Kotal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Reuter wires from Berlin that the "Gneisenau," and not the "Scharnhorst" will escort the Crown Prince to the Far East.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, JAN. 11.

The Crown Prince arrived at Peshawar last evening and was met at the station by the Chief Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the General Officer Commanding First Division. Then His Imperial Highness motored with the Chief Commissioner and staff and visited the city. He attended the football match beween the North Staffords and the Black Watch. There was a dinner at Government House at which some forty persons were present, followed by a brilliant dance lasting till after midnight.

LATER.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany, accompanied by the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Grant the Deputy Commissioner, started by motor this morning for Landi Kotal. Most of the members of the suite followed. A short time was spent at Jamrud watching the caravan leave the Serai. The weather was threatening and when Ali Musjid was reached a dense mist completely shut out the view.

At Landi Kotal the Crown Prince was met by the Political Officer and Officers of the Khyber Rifles and after inspecting the Guard of Honour the party proceeded to the Mess. The weather unfortunately did not improve and after lunch the Prince and party started on the return journey. By the time Ali Musjid was reached the clouds lifted and the Khyber Hills became visible. The Khyber Movable Column was drawn along the road two miles from Peshawar. The Crown Prince, accompanied by General Nixon, drove slowly past the columns and reached Government House at about 5 o'clock.

LADY MEUX'S BEQUESTS.

Nelson Relics to Lord Beresford.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Lady Meux has bequeathed to Sir Hedworth Lambton five thousand pounds and the residue of the estate, including residences at Theobald's Park, Sheen, Park Lane, Brighton and the Chateau in France and interest in the Meux brewery on condition that he assumes the name of Meux and restores to Emperor Menelik manuscripts obtained at the capture of Magdala.

She has left the Nelson relics to Lord Charles Beresford.

KING TO OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Accompanied by the Queen and Prince of Wales.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

King George will open Parliament in person, Queen accompanying him. The Prince of Wales will also probably be present.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Visited by Japanese Squadron.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

A *Times'* message from Panama states a Japanese squadron has been at Panama for the past five days. The Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal personally conducted the Japanese Officers over the Canal works and supplied them with charts and maps. Admiral Yoshiro was impressed with the magnitude of the work and said that he thought it would be a mistake to fortify the Canal.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORTSAID, JAN. 11.

The P. and O. s. s. "Macedonia" has shipped £50,000 of gold for Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

Trumper's Fine Innings.

ADELAIDE, JAN. 11.

The Test Match was resumed to-day. Australia completed the first innings for 465, Trumper's score being 214 not out. He made 26 fours and was batting for four hours. The South Africans, on going in for the second time, had made 232 for five wickets when the stumps were drawn, Faulkner being responsible for 115.

THE MYINMU REBELLION.

250 Accused under Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 11.

Altogether some 250 accused are to be tried in batches in connection with the recent rising against the King at Myinmu. Captain Newcombe, Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, has been placed on special duty to hold the committal proceedings at Myinmu, where he is now sitting. Some have already been committed to the Sessions to stand their trial.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

Assam Branch and Sirdari Recruitment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

At the annual meeting of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. Forbes, the Chairman, referred to the refusal of the Madras Government to open the Agency Tracts to Sirdari recruitment and said: "This is very unsatisfactory from our point of view, as the class of labour to be found in those tracts is most suited to our requirements, but we appear, for the present, to have come to a dead-lock in this direction. The matter should not be lost sight of, and we can only trust that propositions can be formulated which will satisfy the Government in the question and cause them to reconsider the matter."

THE MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

The "Katl-ki-Ratt."

A SLIGHT HITCH.

THE first eight nights of the Mohurrum having passed off without any untoward incident, it was hoped that the remaining days of the festival would conclude peacefully. On Tuesday night however the Imambara Sundal was not paraded through the streets. This caused a great deal of uneasiness as the line of conduct adopted by the Mahomedans of Imambara generally influences the actions of the Mahomedans of other localities. And nobody could tell definitely whether or not the "Katal-ki-rat" processions would take place. The anxiety continued to increase as the time appointed for moving the Tabuts approached; and at midnight the situation was critical. No Tabut had yet been lifted, nor had the Sundal been paraded, and at this stage there appeared no probability of any being lifted.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, was at an early hour in the Mahomedan localities endeavouring to persuade the different Tabootwallas to move the Taboots. His efforts were eventually crowned with success, and he was able to prevail upon the Mahomedans of the Kolsa Moholla to parade their Taboot. At about 1 a.m. in the morning this Taboot came out. This was an important incident and must have considerably relieved the minds of all concerned, as it was expected the parading of their Taboot by Mahomedans of one locality might influence the decision of other Tabootwallas. The Rangari Moholla Taboot was the next to come out. When we went to press, two Taboots had been paraded and three more were being lifted.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. Gadney and Vincent and other police officers deserve to be heartily congratulated on the excellent order which was maintained. Up to midnight the parading of the Taboots had been considered a remote possibility, and Mr. Edwardes scored a distinct success when, assisted by Superintendent Sullivan and Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Presidency Magistrate, he prevailed upon the leaders of an influential Mahomedan locality to parade their Taboot.

CHARACTER OF THE FESTIVAL.

The 'Katl-ki-ratt' is held sacred to the memory of Hasan and Hussein, grandsons of the Prophet of Islam, who were murdered more than thirteen hundred years ago. It excites the intensest religious feelings in the bosom of the devout Moslem. The whirl of excitement which sets in with the commencement of the festival reaches its climax on "The Night of Slaughter." On Wednesday evening 'majlises' were held, where large numbers of Mahomedans assembled to listen to religious discourses delivered by learned Moulvies! At the conclusion of these meetings sweetmeats were distributed to the poor of the community.

This year licenses have been granted by the Commissioner of Police for the construction of 105 taboots and 611 "panjahs," as against 106 "taboots" and 613 "panjahs" last year. In the Fort and Colaba, which constitute the "A" Division, six "taboots" and 13 "panjahs" have been constructed this year; the numbers of "taboots" and "panjahs" constructed in the "B" Division, which includes Mandvi, Dongri and Chakla, are 28 and 107 respectively, while in the "C" Division which comprises Dhobie Talao, Null Bazaar and Bhuleshwar the respective numbers are 24 and 125. There are five "taboots" and 38 "panjahs" in the "D" Division which includes Khetwadi and Girgaum. In Byculla, Mazagon, and other localities which are included in the "E" Division, the numbers of "taboots" and 'panjahs' are 29 and 254 respectively, and in the "F" Division, which includes among other localities, Sion, Matunga and Parel, there are 9 "taboots" and 27 "panjahs", while in Mahim, Dadar and Worli which constitute "G" Division the numbers of "taboots" and "panjahs" contructed are 4 and 47 respectively.

DECREASE IN SUPPLY OF HILSA.

Bengal Authorities' Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

It is perhaps not generally realised that the supply of that excellent fish, the Hilsa, appears to be decreasing, there having been a decline in the number caught during recent years. In the annual report of the Agricultural Department of Bengal, an account is given of the steps adopted in the United States to meet the difficulty. Hatcheries were established, where the shad are stripped of their eggs, which are fertilised and hatched artificially. The fry are then stocked in the rivers and the result is a plentiful supply of fish. The Bengal Government contemplate adopting a similar course with the Hilsa. However, before the hatcheries are established, it will be necessary to ascertain the position of the spawning grounds, which is at present unknown.

The task of finding the grounds has been entrusted to Mr. Moshin, who has studied shad culture in America, and he has spent several months in visiting the principal places on the Ganges, and its offshoots, and in investigating the habits and condition of the Hilsa at different stages of its growth. In the event of his discovering the spawning grounds, hatcheries will be established this year.

THE INVESTMENT OF KERAK.

Losses by Hedjaz Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 11.

The Arab rising in the neighbourhood of Kerak near the Hedjaz Railway between Amman and Maan, is far more serious than was at first reported. The numbers of the Bedouins who joined in the attack on the line, in the course of which ten stations were completely wrecked, many persons killed and the line torn-up at intervals for 150 kilometres, are now estimated at not less than 10,000. After their descent on the Railway line, the Bedouins besieged and entered the important garrison town of Kerak, killing most of the officials and making off with a large sum of money.

Sami Pasha, with six battalions and two batteries, has succeeded in reaching Kerak, but the communications with that town are still cut off and the engine-drivers refuse to take their trains beyond Amman. Most of the rolling-stock is at present south of where the line has been destroyed, and there are no carriages available for the transport of troops from the north.

Total losses incurred by the Hedjaz Railway, in consequence of this rising, will be enormous, and it is probable that many of the pilgrims, who are now in Mecca, will be obliged to return to their homes by sea instead of by rail.

The Vali of Damascus has been dismissed in connection, it is alleged, with this revolt of Arabs.

RUMOUR OF INDIAN LOAN DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires, under date London, January 10:—Rumours of a new Indian loan impending is unconfirmed and it is hoped that these are untrue. The market wants a rest.

AN AUTUMN TOUR IN KASHMIR.

Goodbye to Kashmir.

VII.

I HAVE always had an affection for antiquities, and my visit to the temple of Martand had made me anxious to see more of the ruins of Kashmir. We, therefore, stopped the boat at Avantipur, explored the two ruined temples, built there by King Avantiverma. They were almost exact replicas of Martand, but in a far more ruined condition, gigantic blocks of stone, fragments of fluted pillars, lay broadcast on the ground, but the ruins looked picturesque enough with their surroundings of sun-lit river, protecting hills. The city, which formerly stood here, and was once the capital of Kashmir, has completely disappeared. At Pandrathan, however, which also in bygone days was the capital of Kashmir, spent a thrilling hour, searching for traces of that which

"Was the site once of a city great and gay
Where a multitude of men breathed joy and woe long ago."

The whole country-side is littered with masses of stones, and it is possible to imagine how magnificent must have been the city that flourished here in the reign of the Emperor Asoka. There is no trace of the famous shrine he built to do honour to a tooth of the great teacher he loved. The only relic I could find of the Saddhu, was the lower portion of the legs and feet of an enormous statue, said to have been twenty feet high. However, I found the fragments of a colossal pillar, and some beautiful bits of carving in unexpected places, and amused myself by picturing in the long ago

"All the mountains topped with temples all the glades colonnades,
All the causeys, bridges, queducts—and then all the men!"

One fascinating temple, surrounded by water, remains intact. After some difficulty, I secured a boat, and made my way across the water to examine the carved roof, which savants declare to be equal in grace to a Greek design. Exquisite it was with a memorable degree of finished perfection, I lingered near the temple, regretful to think that no worshippers came now to this beautiful shrine. Even English travellers do not often see the carved interior, for no one save an enthusiast would take the trouble, I did to find a boat and then run the danger of a soaking, because there was a hole in the bottom!

I took a good deal of trouble to see other ruins. Once I rode fourteen miles on a dreadful little pony, who tried, whenever my vigilance was momentarily relaxed, to return to his native village. However, we finally reached our destination, the temple of Pathan. They are in some ways the most impressive remains in Kashmir, so I felt more than rewarded for my trouble.

Of course, it was most interesting to visit the ruins described in the guide-books, but what really fascinated me, was walking through the different villages, and finding a carved stone built into a rock well, or a fluted column neglected in a field. It is almost impossible to enter a village of any size, without finding something to remind you of the one-time glories of Kashmir. Once quite by accident I stumbled across a temple and surrounding cloisters. Equal in size to Martand, I cannot find this temple mentioned in a guide-book, and I fancy it has only been excavated in very recent times. The carved figures were very perfect, and carefully executed and gave me real pleasure. The situation is magnificent, for the temple stands on the brow of a hill overlooking the pretty Manasbel Lake, and in full view of Lala Rookh's garden, another work of some Mogul Emperor. The ruins on the Island of Larka, fascinated us, also, a good deal. This is land, must have been a place of great sanctity once, but now it is only inhabited by crows, who flock here at sunset in amazing numbers. Perchance they are the souls of the devotees who lived here long ago.

In Srinagar City itself, whenever the eye falls, it rests upon ornate capitals, fluted pillars and carved fragments, built into Mahomedan mosques, almost lost to view in the dirt of the bathing ghauts. I found myself yearning over these legacies from the forgotten past, and desiring greatly to rescue them and put them into more worthy settings.

Srinagar City is one of the dirtiest spots I have ever visited. The marvel to me is, not that a proportion of people die of cholera, but that any remain alive. Some of the old mosques are worth visiting. They are huge rambling places falling into decay, because their endowments have gradually gone to swell the coffers of the Hindu conquerors. We especially admired the mosque, which had been built by the Emperor Nur Mahal. It is now used for storing grain, as the proud Moslem does not care to worship in a mosque built by a woman.

When the time came to leave Srinagar, I rejoiced at one thing and that was that I would never have to meet the Srinagar shopkeepers again. Here is one of my experiences. I bought some furs,—jackal skins—from a robber called Cheap John. They soon began to smell very queer and to moult and I had to part with them hurriedly. I then looked at other furs, and inquired suspiciously if those were also jackal. "Pardon me, no, Mem Sahib," said the fur seller. "Not jackal but wife of the jackal skin." Finally I bought this fur and as the weather grew colder day by day, I wrapped myself close in the skin of the wife of jackal and hoped it would prove a better bargain than my first purchase.

I counted over forty shops where it was possible to buy carving and embroidery within a radius of half a mile, so I suppose if these shopkeepers are to make a living, they must like the crocodile

"Welcome every stranger in,
With gently smiling jaws."

When we left Srinagar, we made for the Woolar Lake. We found it was much bigger than we had first supposed, and we were enchanted by its serene beauty. The mountains rise sheer from the lake, with fine dramatic effect, and are mirrored in the still water, with exquisite clearness. Certainly one of the charms of Kashmir is the entire absence of wind, and this marks the coldest day bearable, and allows lake and river to glorify the scene by reflecting them to perfection in their quiet depths.

We amused ourselves by watching some men spearing fish. The fisher stood in the prow of the boat, spear in hands, and having marked down his prey, far below in the depth of the water, with incredible swiftness he makes a dart with his spear, then twirls it aloft round his head, and behold there is a wriggling monster on the end of it. I watched a man catch fish after fish like this in unbelievable numbers, and at a marvellous pace.

We spent our last week in Kashmir in the beautiful Lelap Valley. We marched through glorious pine cedar forests, slept each night in one or other of the forest bungalows which had been lent to us. These bungalows are built of logs, and are always placed on the edge of a forest and they generally command a beautiful view. After sunset we made fine fires with pine logs, and fir-cones, and felt we did not desire to exchange our log-hut for any palace in the world. I hired a small pony, and with some difficulty managed to tie on my big side saddle. We had been told that this was impossible, but as usual "the thing that couldn't," did occur, and I found the pony comfortable enough. At least he was comfortable when he was horizontal, but when he was in a perpendicular position, climbing by the side of a mountain, my heart sometimes melted within me. The little beast's mane was closely hogged, with the exception of one strand of long hair. Once, while going up a very steep hill, to prevent myself from slipping over his tail, I turned my fingers in this lock of hair—and to my horror it came out by the roots. I apologised humbly to the pony, but he bore no ill will. In fact, he took everything that occurred so calmly, we called him the "Philosopher." His quite impossible syce, more than carried the name of the "Congenital Idiot."

We were followed from bungalow to bungalow, by a long and straggling retinue of 22 baggage coolies and half a dozen servants. They all went on foot, except Old Red Beard—the cook—who was given a pony, and looked quite a sportsman, in knickerbockers and putties. Sometimes the coolies sang charmingly in chorus as they marched along—but who would not sing, from sheer joy at being alive, in this most enchanting of lands? All the wild creatures we met, seemed supremely happy. Impudent monkeys frisked among the tree-tops, and birds with curious long tails flitted gaily through the emerald shadows. Cool breezes, fragrant with the scent of the ponies, caressed us gently, and when this forest opened out on to the plain the sunshine lit up a hundred dancing streams. Indeed the whole world thrilled with happiness, and made the free simple life in the forest very good to live. In days to come when I am threading my way through the full streets of a city, or pining for air in some crowded gathering, I shall wish myself back once more in the still, serene spaciousness of the Kashmir forests. But alas!

once we have bowed the knee to the tyrannical fascination wielded by cities, we never quite escape its spell. The fair wind-swept spaces call to us, but the voices of the city are more insistent—

"Bing-whang-whang goes the drum, tootle-te-tootle the fife"

And we believe we speak the truth when we say. "Oh, a day in the city—square, there is no such pleasure in life."

Nature was not alone in showing us kindness. The people we met on the road quite enchanted us with their friendly ways. Every man we met, greeted us cheerfully, and we read a message of goodwill in their beautiful eyes. They all have these speaking eyes, and I have seldom if ever met with such handsome men in any part of the world. Then too they are polite to an embarrassing degree. Once we overtook a wedding procession, and they insisted on dismounting, to allow us to pass. Even the bridegroom, a boy of eleven, who sat on a horse behind his father, was made to dismount. Later in the day we met the bride coming from the opposite direction. She cannot have been as rich as the bridegroom, for no procession followed her. She sat meekly as a horse behind her guardian. I could not see if she was pretty, for when she caught sight of us, she hid her face. Poor little girl, I don't think she could have been nine years old. Perhaps these child marriages turn out more happily than we imagine. Once I met a grown up bridegroom riding a white horse, and looking rather sheepish with three gold tassels depending from his turban. About forty men followed him on foot, and two friends held cords of ceremony which were attached to the saddle, while a third friend,—perhaps the bestman—held the horse's tail!

I could write a paper about the interesting fellow pilgrims who greeted us by the way, but space forbids. Our happy days in the forest passed all too quickly, and before we could look round, we found ourselves once more on the "hard high road," with our faces set towards a land where we should again meet with trains, hotels, and all the paraphernalia of civilization. This time the Jhelum River was going our way, and somehow I felt as though a little wild creature was galloping beside us, journeying as we journeyed—a creature of a myriad voices, who at times murmured tenderly or again roared with glorious force. But the voices of the river at all times sang the same song—a song of sadness and farewell, yet containing some strains of thanksgiving, because in an imperfect world there are places where human eyes are permitted to behold the perfection of holiness. It has been said with deep truth that "Beauty is the reward of life."

K. F. G.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

The Elective System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The Bengal Government, in the course of an annual review on Municipal administration in the Province, notices the material extension of the elective system during the past year. The Resolution says: "The record of the year's work calls for little remark of a general character, and, on the whole, it may be regarded as satisfactory. Since the close of the year under review, the Government had occasion to examine the question of the nature and degree of supervision now exercised by its officers over the proceedings of the Municipalities with reference to which various suggestions were made by the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation, more particularly on the subject of Finance. The conclusion arrived at was that there was no conclusive evidence that Municipalities had been unduly hampered by the control of their budgets by District Magistrates and Commissioners and the complaints alleged were, for the most part, directed, not against the existence of such control at all, but against its exercise in petty details.

FREE HAND AS REGARDS BUDGETS.

"While not prepared to accept the recommendation that all Municipalities should be allowed a free hand in respect of their budgets, the Lieutenant-Governor was prepared to allow an experiment in this direction in the Municipalities of the Presidency and the Burdwan Divisions, whose annual income was in excess of one lakh of rupees, (namely Howrah, Cossipore, Chetpore, Manicktola and Burdwan), and in future the Divisional Commissioners in these instances will merely ensure that necessary.

"The closing balances are maintained, that due provision is made for the service of all loans, and that the provisions of the Act and any statutory rules and standing orders of the Government are observed. With reference, however, to all Municipalities, the Comissioners were enjoined to refrain so far as possible from interference with details and to endeavour to guide the Municipalities rather by friendly advice than by explicit direction. The ultimate power of control should be resorted to only in cases of persistent neglect and default and for the efficiency of their administration. Generally, the Municipalities should be made to realise that they are themselves responsible."

RANGOON GHARRIWALLAS' STRIKE.

Men still Stubborn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 11.

The gharrywallas' strike is still proceeding and the men refuse to accept the decision of the Municipal Committee allowing two-thirds of the value of every animal shot to the owners on the ground that to replace those shot large sums would be needed. The Lieutenant-Governor has rejected the application of the owners to allow a deputation and intimated them to lay their grievances before the Municipality and after each had made its report the matter be brought up before His Honour.

The memorial after making distinct charges against one official prayed that the signatories might be allowed to have a fully qualified Veterinary Surgeon to represent their interest who might be present with the Municipal Veterinary Surgeon and Government Veterinary Surgeon in every case in which the Mallein test was applied, to see if it was done properly. 60 per cent. of gharry ponies have been infected with glanders.

The gharry owners consider that the solution of their question was that the Municipality should supply them with ponies free from disease. If that is done they would be willing to ply again ponies on the streets. Since Sunday 1,400 ponies out of 2,500 in Rangoon left for distant stations.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

Yesterday, Mr. K. L. Auddy, Assistant Station Master of Durgapore station on the Eastern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and J. D. Roy, a train's clerk, were crossing the Railway line, near the station when they were accidentally run over by a shunting engine, and killed. The Railway Police is making inquiries.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY, 11.

Four Chittagonian Sardars were examined to-day in the Kheddah cases against Birch, Clark and Gupta before Mr. Justice Robinson and a Special Jury. All of them deposed to none of their twelve gangs employed in the Kheddahs in July 1906 under Clark having ever buried or burnt any dead elephants.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SIR HENRY COTTON'S INDISCRETION.

THE substance of the speech delivered by Sir Henry Cotton at the reception given at the residence of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, as originally wired by Reuter, was startling in its uncompromising ferocity. Even as proceeding from this ardent champion of Indian aspirations, it was surprising. Whatever indiscretions Sir Henry may have committed before, he had never identified himself so completely with the wildest of extremists. He made in his observations a kindly reference to "their unfortunate friend, Savarkar," who had got himself into trouble through his rashness, and he hoped that the Hague Tribunal would restore him to France. He exhorted Indians to adhere to the ideal of India becoming again a self-governing country. The explanation, since published by Sir Henry, does not impeach the substantial accuracy of the report of his speech. That he did not eulogize the conduct of Savarkar is true enough. He says that he warned his hearers "to eschew the conduct which led Savarkar into trouble." But unless the language in which he gave the warning was guarded, halting and equivocal, it would have left no room for misunderstanding. It seems that he was anxious not to rub his friends the wrong way, and he did not, therefore, venture to hold in utter abomination the man who was plotting treason against the Government for the overthrow of the British rule in India. If he was animated himself by the right spirit of indignation against Savarkar and his friends, he ought never to have compromised himself by attending the reception at the house of a revolutionary, and still more by making the luckless speech. Savarkar's attempt to escape at Marseilles was an aggravation of his offence; yet Sir Henry would reward his escapade by setting him free on a technical ground concerning international law!

EXPLANATIONS.

The reporter, who took notes of the speech of Sir Henry, has come to his rescue. He says that the speech "was quite unexceptionable." If it was so harmless, then the summary given in the paper must be regarded as neither fair nor accurate. But as no one has called it in question, we must take it that the reporter has his own opinion, never of any value, of the sentiments expressed by Sir Henry. I quite believe the statement of Sir Henry that he had warned the Indians in the strongest terms against violence. But his warning was somehow mixed up inexplicably with a sneaking sympathy for Savarkar, the zealous advocate of violence, and of the ideal of independence which cannot be attained if at all without violence. Sir Henry did not, of course, incite his friends to violence and crime; nothing can be more alien to his character and feelings; but speaking on the spur of the moment, at the request of his friends, he came perilously near sympathizing with the advocates of physical force. Sir William Wedderburn is unwilling to believe that his friend and colleague could be capable of "an expression of sympathy with a person, who had been engaged in a revolutionary propaganda, and had been convicted of participation in crime of a peculiarly heinous kind." Had there been such plain speaking on the part of Sir Henry at the gathering in London, there would have been no comments and no need for explanations. Sir William added very frankly that if in the speech of his friend "there has been the least suggestion of sympathy with either Sawarkar or his co-workers, we dissociate ourselves at once and absolutely from any such suggestion." He made this avowal on behalf of himself and his political associates in Calcutta, prior to his departure for home. No one on behalf of the company rose to endorse his remarks. It is charitable, however, to interpret their silence as absolute agreement with the views of Sir William.

INDIAN MUSIC.

Presiding at the prize-giving in connection with the Gandharva Vidyalaya, (a college of Indian music), His Excellency the Governor made a speech which showed that he had a remarkably accurate conception of the excellences and limitations of Indian music. Its one great drawback to western ears is that it has nothing like the harmony, as it is understood in the West. There is no union, of a number of voices and instruments, blending their various notes in one rich and expressive sympathy. The structure of Indian music precludes the production of such harmony. It is all melody, soft and sweet and plaintive. Anything on the plan of a Handel festival, with a large number of vocal and instrumental performers joining in harmonious unison, is impossible with respect to our music in its existing conditions. We are bound down by hard, rigid and inelastic rules. We are the slaves of time and technique, and when this is carried to excess by our professionals, we begin to realize what was meant by Charles Lamb, when he spoke of "the measured malice of music." The cast-iron system leaves no room for expansion, improvement or evolution. It is a grand, elaborate and complex system. It is most ingenious and strictly scientific. Its structure is designed to be so perfect and complete, as to admit of no innovations, no inventive skill, no new airs, such as may be conceived by great composers. Our compositions must conform strictly to the settled rules for each air, and any departure from them would be a profanity. At every step we must justify ourselves by chapter and verse. Our musical code is supreme and omnipotent. It stands by itself, bearing no brother near the throne. Hence it is that while the music of the West is progressing steadily and constantly, the music of the East is at a standstill. In this respect we are typically oriental. We must do as our remote forefathers did before us. Any change in their handiwork would be no improvement, but a positive wrong. "The music of the West," as His Excellency observed, "followed the lines of revolution, which have no counter-part in India. It has changed its character in a marked degree, and is still changing still."

ITS DRAWBACKS.

Another great drawback of our music is that it is not reduced to writing. It descends from father to son by tradition, and suffers, as it must, in transmission. It is difficult on account of its bewildering complexity, its nice subtleties, its hair-splitting distinctions; and the difficulty is considerably enhanced in the absence of a written literature based on an approved system of notion, in the inability of the average professional to simplify and systematize the instruction imparted to his pupils, and again, in his inborn jealousy which is afraid to impart his knowledge freely and ungrudgingly, lest, perchance, the pupil might turn out a greater portent than the master? There is a saying among us that the master of any craft, even though he were ready to communicate all his knowledge to his disciple, will keep, nevertheless, one or two great secrets from him, by means of which, if matters came to a head, he might still maintain his superiority. As the Governor observed, "musical evolution in India has been hampered by the want of improved methods of recording music, and that of permanently preserving its forms." Efforts have been made in this direction. But they are still rather crude, tentative and haphazard. Our music has suffered from its being confined as a profession, to Ustads, mostly an ignorant and illiterate class of men. Unless some of the best minds of the country apply themselves to it, no progress is possible. To gain this end, we must study the western system, in order to see wherein we may break in upon our own time-bound system, without missing its essential oriental characteristics, and converting it into a strange, fantastic, and hybrid. Meanwhile, the cultivation of music is spreading in our homes and our families. The prejudice against singing and playing by the respectable classes is dying away, and musical schools, like the Gandharva Vidyalaya, are largely patronized by both sexes. Although the Vidyalaya of Bombay is a branch of the parent institution in Lahore, it has outgrown its original. It has 792 students, of whom 88 are ladies, and of these latter 51 are Parsis.

SONGS, SACRED AND PROFANE.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, in his address of welcome to Sir George Clarke, dwelt upon the ideal of music which, he urged, should be developed in the spirit of religion and true devotion. He emphasized the value of Bhakti songs or hymns. We have a number of such songs, but they are swamped by pieces, where the sentiment is directed to what Sir Narayen terms "sensuous enjoyment." They ring the changes on a few crude and common-place ideas. The conception running through most of these songs is based upon the amours and gallantries of Krishna. The maiden on

her way to the Ghat for water is detained by her lover. He helps her by the hand, and she entreats him to let her go, saying that if she was late, she would be scolded by her mother-in-law and her husband's sister, who in the Hindu household sometimes acts the part of vigeregent to her mother. Or the maiden is represented as coy and coquettish, dilating on the dangers of detection by the inexorable duennas. Or there is the plaintive wail of the love-lorn maid, who complains that ever since her swain has left her, she has lost all her senses. These sentiments, though absolutely prosaic and tediously recurrent, are decent enough. There are ribald songs designed "to soothe the savage breast." They are for the vulgar. But they are going out of fashion, and are rarely sung even for their delectation.

DION.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The Evangelistic Association.

The first triennial meeting of the Evangelistic Association was held at Hankow between December 7 and December 12. The missionary delegates present were seventy-seven foreigners 158 Chinese, representing twenty-five Missionary Societies working in eleven provinces of China and in Manchuria and Formosa, besides local residents and visitors.

The following are the principle resolutions passed during the meetings, translated somewhat freely from the Chinese text:—

Whereas, this the first conference of the Evangelistic Association at Hankow is the largest gathering of foreign and Chinese Evangelistic workers ever yet assembled in China, and;

Whereas, it is clearly manifest before our eyes and deeply felt in our hearts that God is making no difference but has given and is giving His spirit to Chinese and foreign works alike to testify repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ, and;

Whereas, past encouragements present opportunities and future responsibilities constrain us to pray, to plan, and to press forward in preaching the Gospel, therefore, be it resolved;

1. The motto of the Evangelistic Association of China shall be "United aggressive effort for the speedy and thorough evangelization of China." [modified later in the Chinese text].

2. That while realizing the fact that the thorough and effective evangelization of China must be chiefly done by the Chinese themselves, yet the present staff of evangelists is so inadequate that this Association urges immediate co-operative measures in every province to promote revival campaigns in all existing churches with the express purpose of bringing the rank and file of the church membership into hearty sympathy with united and aggressive evangelism, and into full preparation to take part in this work.

3. That the Association records its praise for the manifest blessing that has so far attended the united evangelistic campaigns held in several large centres and that the Association regard this as a special call to renewed and increased efforts for the promotion of such campaigns at all the large cities of China, the market towns, villages, and outlying country districts.

4. That in view of the small number of men available with the special gifts needed for the conduct of evangelistic campaigns at the large centres, the Association issue to all the churches in China a call to definite believing prayer that God may speedily raise up many men endued with the needed gifts.

5. That in view of the pressing need for large reinforcements of missionary evangelists from the home lands to cooperate with our Chinese brethern in this gigantic work, the Association take steps at once for the issue to the home churches of a strongly worded appeal for additional workers; and that the appeal should include lay as well as ordained evangelists.

6. That this Association records its appraciation of the medical and educational arms, of the work, of the Bible Societies, Tract Societies, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Christian Endeavour, the Christain Press, the Pocket Testament League, the Chinese Student Volunteer Society, the Chinese Personal Workers Society in-so-far as they aid in preaching the Gospel, but this Association calls for emphasis everywhere and always on evangelism.

7. That the Executive Committee of the Evangelization Association co-operate as far as possible with the Centenary Conference Committee of Bible Study.

8. That the Evangelistic Association heartily appreciates the efforts of the General Committee on Bible Training Schools and desires to see this enterprise as an aid to evangelization firm established and extended to meet the increasing needs of the work.

9. That this Association recommend to the Provincial Federation council especial emphasis on co-operative evangelistic campaigns.

10. That in the furtherance of work among women we recommend the use of the following agencies:

(a) Bible Training Schools.
(b) Bible Institutes or Training Classes.
(c) House to house campaigns.
(d) A woman's committee to act with the general committee in all local revival campaigns.

11. That special efforts be made to reach prisoners in the gaols, the boat population, tradesmen and labourers not reached by the ordinary methods of preaching.

12. That the Association authorize its Executive Committee to solicit fund from any available sources for use in the work of the Association.

13. That the Association urge upon every Chinese Christian the importance of individual effort, "Each Chinese convert to win another Chinese convert each year."
(Later modified in the Chinese text).

14. That the editors of the "Chinese Recorder" and the "Christian Interference" respectively be requested to introduce especial departments for Post Card Evangelistic Reports from the province also that all Evangelistic workers in China be requested to see brief reports of revivals, results, as methods of work. [Other papers describing such information will be supplied at a request.]

15. That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to conduct a bureau of information in reference to field evangelists, evangelistic literature, and other items of interest to the work.

16. That unceasing prayer be made throughout the churches for the rules of China, for peace throughout the Empire, and that every living Chinese soul may hear the Gospel in the generation.

EXPLOSION ON MOTOR SCHOONER.

Many Burnt Fatally.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 11.

An explosion took place last night on a motor schooner "Mascotte" belonging to a native firm in the river. Out of 22 of the crew, who were in the upper deck seven were terribly burnt, three having died to-day. The schooner sustained little damage.

It is thought there might have been a leakage of petrol in two holes of the tank, which generated the gas. It is suspected that the man who went down to take sounding of the gas with a hurricane lamp might have removed the cover off the hold and the lowering of the lamp caused the explosion. The lamp was subsequently found.

RETURN OF A HAJ STEAMER.

Pathan Caught with Ammunition..

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 11.

On Monday the steamer "Najmi" arrived from Jeddah with 866 pilgrims. Yesterday 26 died on the voyage, one died on the wharf, after they disembarked.

At Keamari a Pathan, a pilgrim, was found by the Customs Preventive Officer when examining his luggage to be in possession of 200 rounds of revolver ammunition which the man had cleverly stocked away at the bottom of a basket containing dates, thinking that perhaps it would be passed as merchandise. The accused will be sent up before the City Magistrate under the Arms Act.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday, at a sitting of the Insolvency Court, and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE MOTI LADHA.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent, was given two months' extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule and some notices.

RE HASSANALI JIWAJI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE GANESHDAS PANALAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvents, applied for a fortnight's extension of time to file the schedule and a provisional interim order. The learned counsel said that the Official Assignee had sold the insolvents' property and realised three lakhs of rupees. The insolvents were hindered in preparing their schedule, as the opposing creditors who had purchased the outstandings, was taking inspection.

Mr. Raikes opposed the application and said that the insolvents were trifling with the court's time since March last, on various pretexts.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE MANSUKHRAM GOKALDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr K. B. Dastur, for a petitioning creditor, moved for the adjudication of the insolvents on the ground that they had absconded and had allowed their property to be sold in execution of a decree.

His Lordship made the necessary order.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI ALI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had prepared a scheme for compromise and laid it before the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE SADANAND SHIVSHANKAR PITALE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the payment made to the Official Assignee be not stopped. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had been paying Rs. 78 out of his salary per month in court, since 1901, and he had paid in all over Rs. 8,000. He had now retired from service and the payment should be stopped.

His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE R. S. SPALDING.

This insolvent appeared in person and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Nagji Abhechand; Odhav Hariba Hirve; Currimbhoy Ebrahim Dawoodi Bohra, Framji Ardeshir; Sitaram Gopalsett Patankar and another; J. F. X. Pereira; Nanabhoy Pestonji Jasawalla; Narbheram Vijbhukandas; Sarafally Abdulkayam and others; Shaik Ibrahim Munshi Mirza; Ardeshir Maneckji Mistry and Jussa Katha Soni.

COCAINE CASE APPEAL.

Conviction Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal of Currim Soonji, who was convicted by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, of fabricating false evidence and instituting criminal proceeding without any lawful ground with intent to injure and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhordas, appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused in this case got another man to give false information to Excise-Inspector, Strip, that there were three bundles of cocaine containing 350 grains of cocaine in an oil shop of one Haroo Dhondoo, in order to avenge himself on the latter.

Mr. Setalwad found that the cocaine had been placed there by an agent of the accused. He convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships, in confirming the conviction and sentence and dismissing the appeal, said that the Magistrate had very fully gone into the case and written an admirable judgment dealing with every single point urged by the defence. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

POLICE COURTS.

GANG OF MIANI THIEVES.

Arrested on Suspicion.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mirza, Inspector of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, charged Gamloo Arjun and five other Hindus (Miania of Jeypur) with having been found in possession of gold and silver ornaments for which they could not give a satisfactory explanation.

Gamloo and Sagoo, two of the accused, were arrested by the Police Inspector on suspicion at the Grant Road Railway Station as they were proceeding to Jeypur and, their luggage being searched, gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 913 were found. They could not explain satisfatorily as to how they came by the same. This happened on the night of 9th instant, and the following evening four more persons were arrested at the same place under similar circumstances. The police suspect that they must have come to Bombay from the Nizam's territory or from the Khandesh District with the intention of committing thefts and were arrested on their way home. A very large quantity of gold and silver ornaments have been found in their possession.

Mr. Mirza applied for permission to remand the accused in police custody to enable them to institute further inquiries and the application was granted.

A FAULTY NOTICE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which summons was issued against Mr. Kharshedji N. Wadia for disregarding a Municipal notice, by which he was called upon to fill in a quarry hole situated in his property at Government Gate Road, Parel.

The Magistrate ruled that the notice did not mention the exact spot and the ditch which the Municipal Deputy Health officer said was in their opinion a stone quarry, was witnessed for the defence stated only a big hole dug in the compound to contain water required for the plants in the big garden. As nothing was specified correctly in the notice the defendant could not know what he had to do. He submitted there was no stone quarry in his property. The summons was accordingly dismissed.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mahomed Husain Syed Isaac, a Mohamedan, was charged with being in possession of eight grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector. The accused was standing near Erskine Road and on seeing Mr. Strip, an Excise Inspector, coming towards him he threw away a packet which, on examination, was found to contain eight grains of cocaine. The accused pleaded that the drug was not found on him. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence before the Court, and, he having been convicted for a similar offence on previous occasions was fined Rs. 75 with the option of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A TRUNK.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Rahim, a Mahomedan, was charged with the theft of a trunk, containing wearing apparel, the property of a Borah, Ibsamji Sullemanji. The accused entered a house in the Doctor Street and finding the complainant's room on the fourth floor open he carried away the trunk. The complainant had gone to the mosque for his afternoon prayer but a small boy saw the accused taking the trunk and shouted out. A policeman in the street arrested him as he was going down the stairs of the third floor. The Magistrate sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF COMPANY DIRECTORS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, heard arguments regarding the notice issued at the instance of Mr. B. X. Furtado, Chairman and other Directors of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, against S. R. Khopekar and four other shareholders of the same Company charging them with defamation, in that they had stated in a handbill circulated in Dabul, Marine Lines and other part of the City that the Chairman and Directors were unfit and that they had mis-managed the Company's affairs. The Magistrate ordered a summons to be issued in the matter.

PICK-POCKET IN A BAR.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jefferies charged Edward Patou, a seaman on board the s. s. "Trowbridge" with theft of Rs. 70 in currency notes belonging to one Henry Stanhope Blair.

The complaint was that on Tuesday afternoon they both were in the Temple Bar, and the worse for liquor. The accused took out the notes from the complainant's pocket and put the same in his own. A waiter at the Bar, having seen this, informed the police and the accused was arrested. The accused pleaded that he had taken the notes, but not with the intention of stealing them.

This being his first offence and he being under the influence of liquor at the time the Magistrate, fined him Rs. 20 with an alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

FOSSIL REMAINS OF MAMMALS IN BALUCHISTAN.

Cambridge Mission of Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 11.

The "Sind Gazette" says:—"The Cambridge University Scientific Mission has arrived in Karachi for the purpose of three months' palæontological exploration in Baluchistan. The party consists of Mr. C. Forster Cooper, M.A., of Trinity College and Cambridge University, Demonstrator in Comparative Morphology, and Dr. W. M. Jeffreys, M.B., etc., Trinity College, with whom is Mr. H. S. Myers who accompanies them a part of the time.

The paper adds:—"The remains of fossil mammals have long been known in parts of Baluchistan and in Sind including the Mooritherium, the most primitive elephant known, being not larger than the Newfoundland dog hitherto known only from the Oligoceans of Egypt. Further discoveries may corroborate the line of migration of the elephant family in North Africa, Europe and Asia and other forms found in Sind and Baluchistan are the Bugtitherium, a large pig-like animal with a skull at least one yard long and primitive types of monkeys, giraffes and gazellas. The fossils are of great interest showing earlier type of Fauna than that of more widely spread Siwalik formation, which extends across the Upper part of the Indian Peninsula and is not considered of a later date than the pliocene and pleistocene periods whereas the Bugti formations in which mammals have been found belong to middle Miocene period or the even older Oligocena. An extensive and valuable collection has been made recently in this locality by Mr. Guy Pilgrim for the Indian Geological Survey and results are now in process of publication. Specimens will eventually be placed in the Natural History Department of the British Museum."

EXPLOSION IN BLACKSMITH'S HUT.

Suspicious Circumstances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 11.

An extraordinary explosion was reported in the house of a blacksmith across the river at noon to-day, whereby he lost the use of his hands by several fingers being blown off. The blacksmith stated that he took a small tin box from a shelf in his kitchen and on opening it it exploded causing the injuries.

Mr. Donohoe, Inspector, visited the scene shortly after the explosion and found the kitchen, where the explosion occurred, strewn with bits of powder, a stained paper, a porcelain and a piece of thread. The floor was stained with blood. The tin box showed no signs of explosion. No chemicals or explosives were found. Further enquiry is being made.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 11.

The precipitation has been general in Kashmir and the north-west frontier province and fairly general in Baluchistan and the west of the Punjab.

The following amounts reported:—Sonmarg, sixteen inches of snow; Minimarg, nine inches of snow; Murree and Quetta, one inch of rain; Jacobabad and Multan, one quarter of an inch.

The forecast shows a fairly general precipitation in Kashmir, and a few falls in Baluchistan, the North-West frontier province and the West Punjab.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·39" of rain and Multan 0·20." Skies are heavily clouded in the north and south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and south-west Punjab; night temperature is in excess everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0·19" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual except at Karachi. Temperature is 20° in defect during the day and 9° in defect at night at Jacobabad. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is in defect in Cutch but in excess elsewhere both during the day and at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is generally in excess. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in excess nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has occurred in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and in the extreme north. Skies are heavily clouded in all these areas and weather is unsettled in upper India.

Local rain is likely in upper Sind and the western half of the Punjab. A few showers may possibly occur in the extreme south.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

St. George's Medals.

THERE was a good entry for the competition for the St. George's gold and silver medals, the first day's play for which took place yesterday morning over the local course. The conditions are by medal play over eighteen holes, the gold medal being awarded to the competitor returning the lowest scratch score in the Junior class, and the silver medal is similarly awarded in Junior class. A handicap competition irrespective of class is also being held at the same time. The course is now fairly easy and the result is that the scores returned are on the whole better than in former competitions. For the gold medal two remarkably good returns were made, England and Nicholson doing the nine holes in 36 and 37 respectively. The latter score has been returned in former competitions, but no competitor has so far this season, at any rate, in a competition, done the nine holes in 36. England and Nicholson are to be congratulated on such fine performances. The former played a really fine game, especially on the Marine Lines Maidan, his score for the last six holes being 21 only. He started with a five to the first, a four to the second and six to the third. This was not out of the ordinary, but on crossing the road he did the next two holes in three each and the long hole in five. The two short holes he also did in threes and got a four to the last. Nicholson started very well, taking thirteen to the first three holes. He made a poor drive to the fourth, but with a good second, was on the green in three and holed out in four. He also got a four at the fifth hole, with a five to the long hole he finished up the last three in seven strokes, holing the ninth in three. Gittins and Captain Adair, the latter a new arrival in Bombay, were both round in forty. The former lost two or three strokes by bad putting, especially at the two short holes to both of which he took four strokes after being on the green in one. The latter played an excellent game but spoilt his card at the last hole, to which he took six strokes.

For the silver medal, Hargreaves leads on the first day with a score of 44, being two strokes better than Sanderson, with Greaves third. Hargreaves took sixteen to the first three holes and 28 to the last six.

For the handicap prize, England and Nicholson, tie for first place with nett scores of 37, Hargreaves with a handicap of five being third with 39 scores:—

GOLD MEDAL.

	Score.
R. D. England	36
M. F Nicholson	37
A. Gittins	40
Capt H. Adair	40
C. H. Roberts	41
E. E. Coombs	42
J. W. Jessop	44
E. Ferrers Nicholson	44
C. A. Russ	45
H. P. T. Lattey	47
L Thacker	47

SILVER MEDAL.

	Score.
E. Hargreaves	44
P. M. D. Sanderson	46
H. R. Greaves	47
H. J. Shaw...	48
H. E. Harrington	48
H. B. Murray	50
C. Branson	50
W. Dunkerley	51
W. G. Nicol...	51
J. Reed	51
R. G. Abbott	51
A. Foulkes...	52
C. L. Burns...	52
H. M. Kendall	55

BANDICAP.

	Score.	Handicap	Result.
R D England	36	+1	37
M F Nicholson	37	Scr	37
E Hargreaves	44	—5	39
H E Harrington... ...	48	—8	40
A Gittins	40	+1	41
C H Roberts	41	Scr	41
H R Greaves	47	—6	41
E E Coombs	42	Scr	42
P M D Sanderson ...	46	—4	42
W Dunkerley	51	—9	42
W G Nicol	51	—9	42
R G Abbott	51	—9	42
Capt H S Adair... ...	40	+2	42
H J Shaw	48	—6	42
J W Jessop	44	—1	43
C Branson	50	—7	43
A Foulkes	52	—9	43
L Thacker	47	—3	44
E Ferrers-Nicholson ...	44	Scr	44
J Reed	51	—7	44
H B Murray	50	—5	45
C A Russ	45	Scr	45
H M Kendall	55	—9	46
H P T Lattey	47	Scr	47
C L Burns	52	—5	47

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

Off-side Rule to be Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following London Cablegram:—In consequence of the prospective international match with America, the Harlingham Polo Committee has decided to suspend the "Off-side" rule next season and to invite other clubs to do the same.

JACOBABAD HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 11.

The Horse Show at Jacobabad this year promises to be above the average. There is already a large gathering of Officials; exhibitors and purchasers continue to pour in. The weather, however, threatens to be unpleasant. It was showery all day on Sunday, the sky continuing to be overcast.

BOMBAY RACES.

5th Extra Meeting.

HANDICAPS.

Saturday, 14th January 1911.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE—About 1 mile, Marguerite 10-10, Evallats Peridelle 9-10, Solution 9-5, Wine Merchant 8-6, Segnorina 8-4, Bambino 7-7, Mary B. 8 3, Comeback 7-6, Ashdown 7-12, Lancasterite 7-5, Lasata 7-12, Young Melton 7-0.

If top weight accepting is less than 9-7, it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE ROSEHILL PLATE.—5 furlongs, Elser 10-10, Pantry Girl 9-3, Leo Grande 9-1, Comeback 7-10, Ngakapa 7-4, Gun Metal 7-7, Golightly 7-5.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—About 7 furlongs Lookman 9-9, Winchester 9 5, Jehangir 9 4, Topic Pasha 9-4, Gold Mint 9-2, Guinea Mohur 9-1, Minerva 8-13, Gafal 8-10, Mudlool 8-7, Mudkoor 8-6, Saree 8 5, Hyder II 8-1, Grey Falcon, 7-11, Azzad 7-9, Lama 7-8, Piassy 7-8, Hoodsib 7-7, Woolwinder 7-6 Shanwar 7-5, Zinfandel 7-4, Occident 7-2, Dilerjung 7-1, Antica 7-0.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p. m. Thursday 12th January 1911.

ERRATUM.

Mr. R. G. Baldock's b nth am m Mary B is 5 years and not 4 years as published in the entry.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSES ON TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1911.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4, miles 1st Entries 10, Mr C R Whittingham's Fizz 6 years.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE.—Destance 5 furlong. 1st Entries 11, Mr P B Avasia's Gallieo 6 years, Mr R G Baldock's Wine Merchant 6 years, H H Maharajah of Rewah's Lancelar by Sir Tristam Gillawa 4 years, Mr Homi Bilimoria's chain Lightning aged.

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1st Entries 20, Gold's red roan Fruit Salt 6 years.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1-2 mile 1st Entries 15, Mr Gold's Yussuff Pasha 13 2, Mr Syed Rashid's Ortolo 13-3 Mr M Goculdass' Mexico 13 2 1-2, Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Burg 132 1-2, Mr H S Cassel's Senseless 13 2 3-4, Mr A Nanjee's Marconigram 13 3.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 11.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong 1st Entries 15, C R Whittingham's Fizz Major Toogood's Eva late Peridelle aged H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Malmsey.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 1st Entries 13, H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Malmsey.

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlong. (1st entries 17). Mr P B Avasia's Gallileo (6 years), H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Longchamp (aged), H H Maharajah of Rewah's Lancelar (4 years), Mr R G Baldock's Mary B (5 years), and Wine Merchant (6years), Mr Home Bilimoria's Lightning (aged), and Bright Metal (6 years.)

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance about 1 mile 4 furlongs. (1st entries 20.) Mr Heath's Sir Hugo (5 years.)

THE STEWARDS PURSE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (1st entries 13). F M Garda's Cracker 14-2, Hon'ble P Thellusson's Mandeville 14-2, H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lorraine 14 1 3-4, R G Baldock's Ngakapa 14 1 3-4, and Maori King 14-1.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. (1st entries 26). Mr Ali bin Talib's Aga 14, and Steward 14, and Senger 13 3 3-4, Gold's Yussuff Pasha 13-2, Jassim M Bagdady's Young Msjab 13 3 3-4, Syed Rashid's Ortolo 13-3, A M Mana's Crosus 13 2 3-4, and Hassam 13 1 1 2, M Goculdass' Mexico 13 2 1-2, Zaid bin Mahomed's Burg 13 2 1-2, R R S' Red Monk 13 3 1-4, H S Cassels' Senseless 13 2 2-4, A Nanjee's Marconigram 13-3, A K Dakayel and A M Shamlan's Once More 13 3 1-2,

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, FEB 13.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—(1st Entries 18).—Mr P B Avasia's Castalia, H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile (1st Entries 15)—P Y Avasia's Galileo, Major Toogood's Eva late Peridelle, R G Baldock's Mary B, Wine Merchant and Lassta, H H Maharajah of Rewah's Lancelor. Homi Bilimoria's Bright Metal.

THE SALSETTE PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs. (1st Entries 18)—H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Brigand II, Gold's red roan Fruit Salt.

THE GAYE CUP—Distance about 7 furlongs. (1st Entries 12)—Hon'ble P Thellusson's Mondeville 14-2, F M Garda's Cracker 14-2, H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lorraine 14 1 3-4.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs 1st Entries 21, D G Dhere's Matheran 13 3 1-2 Gold's Prime Minister 13 3 3-4.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB 15.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlong 1st Entries 18, P B Avasia's Castalia Major Toogood's Eva late Peridelle, H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Malmsey.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (1st Entries 17) H H Maharajah of Rewah's Lancelar; Homi Bilimoria's chain Lightning; G K's Huka.

THE SECOND DEALERS.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles (1st entries 13) Ali bin Talib's Aga 14 0 (4 years) and Kamer-ul-mulook (4 years); Sayeed Mahomed's Young Lad (4 years); Kadavi A Rehman's Ready 14 0 (4 years); D G Dhere's Rangoon 14 0 (aged); Ebrahim Hamoodi's Hamdi Pasha (4 years); Esmail Gussoo's Budri Tamam, M Goculdas's Lord Magdala (3 years), R R S' Red Monk 13 3 1-4

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs (1st Entries 14) F M Garda's Cracker 14 2, Hon'ble P Thellusson's Mandeville 14 2; H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lorraine 14 1 3-4.

THE ASIAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs (1st Entries 32) D G Dhere's Matheran 13 3 1-2, Golds Prime Minister 13 3 3-4.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 18.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs (1st Entries 15) C R Whittingham's Fizz

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6furlongs (1st Entries 19) P B Avasia's Castalia, H H Kour Sahib of Patialas Malmsey.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 Miles. (1st Entries 9). P B Avasia's Gallileo Major Toogood's Eva late Peridelle, R G Baldock's Mary B, and Wine Merchant and Lassts, H H Maharajah of Rewah's Lancelar, Home Bilimoria's Bright Metal, G K's Devereux.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs, (1st Entries 19). Heath's Sir Hugo.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong, (1st Entries 17). H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Brigand II.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (1st Entries 27.) D G Dhere's Matheran 13 3 1-2, Gold's Prime Minister 13 3 3-4.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile (1st Entries 11.) Hon'ble P Thellusson's Mandeville 14 2, H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lorraine 14 1 3-4.

Final Entries close on Tuesday, 24th January 1911.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st Dec. on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	*2,29,000	3,16,000	7,000	5,52,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	129	178	4	311
For previous 25 weeks of half year	51,37,847	59,18,009	1,81,633	11237489
Total for 25 weeks	53,66,847	62,34,009	1,88,633	11789489
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,18,613	3,45,978	15,391	5,79,982
Per mile of Ry..	123	195	9	327
Total to corresponding date...	43,57,759	62,74,202	2,18,981	10850942

* Includes Rs. 40,000 on account of Haulage of Postal Vans.

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 27,982
Increase to date .....Rs. 9,38,547

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st Dec. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	600	600	.....	1,200
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	34	.....	69
For previous 25 weeks of half year	13,434	10,564	88	24,086
Total for 26 weeks	14,034	11,164	88	25,286
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	478	411	.....	889
Per mile of Ry..	27	24	.....	51
Total to corresponding date..	13,703	8,052	56	21,811

Increase for the week.....Rs. 311
Do. to date..... ,, 3,475

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild sent some 400 brace of pheasants as his annual Christmas gift to the drivers of the Atlas and Waterloo Omnibus Association.

Efforts are being made by the London County Council to reduce the number of Charles-streets in London. At present there are eighteen, five being in Westminster.

The death is announced at Leicester of Mr. John Wye, who, on attaining the age of one hundred years in October last, was congratulated by the King. Mr. Wye was one of several brothers, all of whom reached a great age.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HATS AND FEATHERS.

Not to possess a black hat nowadays is almost as bad as not to possess a black dress. The black hat is, in fact, a possession one cannot do without, and whether large or small it has a very important part to play in the scheme of woman's attire. Numbers of the hats have curious decorations, made in reality out of fur, wired and fixed in rigid position, but looking for all the world like feathers. The modern craze to make one thing look like another is in fact a very notable feature of fastion to-day, but fur as so many different functions to fulfil just now that it is hardly to be wondered at that the couturieres are on the look out for fresh fields to explore.

PALETTE QUILLS.

Bows of fur and ribbon combined are used to trim the large toques while the wired palette quills formed of some rare piece of lace or embroidery are nearly always finished off with a kind of frame-work of pelrry. Then, in lieu of a belt, there is often a narrow band of our defining the waist, and even the decolletage of an evening gown is marked out with fur often without the softening effect of a tulle or lace tucker. Fur buckles are frequently to be seen, and even tiny bows of ermine or sable are introduced on the little dance slippers of the moment and are very much approved of by the debutante of the year. There are besides ermine roses and water lilies, which have a lovely effect on an evening gown of pale, blue, mauve, or pink, the blossoms having a single diamond sparkling in their centres, as though a dewdrop had fallen into the heart of the flower, while a leaf or two, and perhaps a bud, are fashioned of the fur as well.

SINGLE OSTRICH FEATHERS.

But to return to the question of hats, which just now seems almost more absorbing than any other topic of dress in its different forms. In cases where ostrich feathers are worn, these are no longer introduced in bouquet form or laid "en amazone" round the crown. For instance, a high toque of black Liberty satin, draped round and round in soft ridges, had for trimming an immensely high up standing, pure white feather, very full and thick, and of the uncurled type known as "pleureuse" which was placed to the left at the back in single dignity, and had a very soft and graceful appearance.

RUBY VELVET COTTAGE ROSES.

Touches of ruby red are popular with the modiste nowadays, and are very becoming to the brunette, who has been having it all her own way in the matter of colours of late. Sometimes it assumes the form of band of ruby velvet laid flat round the upstanding brim, and makes a very becoming frame to the face. In other cases, there are high draped toques of black velvet with no crown visible whatever, while the cup like centre is filled in with a bunch of ruby red velvet cottage roses, the hat rather suggesting the idea of a velvet-covered pot of roses which are growing naturally at that altitude. There are besides enormous ruby-coloured blossoms of velvet which are tucked into the folds of the fuschia-co-loured red and purple gowns, and provide a very striking and effective finish to the whole. The present season is a great time for those women who happen to be the possessors of Louis Philippe and Second Empire jewellery. Whether or not husbands were more generous in those days it is hard to say; but women who have preserved these relics seem to possess an enormous quantity of them, including brooches, lockets, and ear-rings, even when they have scarcely any of an earlier or later date. At one time jewellery of this period was an object of ridicule and scorn, and the unsentimental, who had no feeling for the association of inanimate objects with those who had worn them once, and who argued—justly en

BY THE WAY.

WILL INDIA BECOME CHRISTIAN?

This is the question asked by the Rev. J. T. Sutherland, M. A., and discussed at considerable length in the latest number of the "Indian Review." Mr. Sutherland states that the total native Christian population at present is 2,480,000—figures which seem large and very encouraging to missionary enterprise. But the impression, Mr. Sutherland points out, is not quite the same when the whole population of India is looked at. Then, he says, we are brought face to face with the rather startling fact that, after Protestantism has been in India two hundred years, Roman Catholicism four hundred, and an Oriental form of Christianity seventeen hundred, we have a native Christian population of considerably less than one per cent. This helps us to get an idea of the magnitude of the task which Christianity has before it when it sets out to win India to the standard of the Cross.

HINDRANCES IN THE WAY.

According to Mr. Sutherland, no one who has adequate acquaintance with the missionaries doubts their earnestness, their zeal, their sincerity, their moral qualifications for their work. Their weakness, he holds, is on the side of their theology, and their want of understanding of India's real needs. Then, the character of many of the doctrines preached by the average missionary in India, whether Protestant or Catholic is a serious hindrance to the progress of Christianity. No one, adds Mr. Sutherland, can read the native periodical press of India or come into extended contact with the more intelligent thought of the country without discovering that these objections to Christianity are in the minds of thinking Hindus and Mahomedans everywhere.

DRINK, &c.

Among other obstacles Mr. Sutherland mentions the lives of those who appear to be the representatives of Christianity—not missionaries or their families, but English and other Europeans who are in India for business and Government purposes or connected with the Army. Some of the worst vices of India have been introduced from European countries: Before the European came (writes Mr. Sutherland), there was very little drinking, both Hindus and Mahomedans were remarkable for their temperance. But the Europeans have introduced the drinking custom everywhere. I was amazed to see how almost universal is the habit of using intoxicants among the English. It was very rarely that I saw an English man, or even an Englishwoman, at a hotel table or in an English home in India, or on the steamer going or returning from India, who did not drink. Most often the kind of drink used was brandy or whisky. The result of this general use of liquors among the English goes on the writer, has been the spread of the custom far and wide among the native upper classes, and then from them down to the lower classes, until the evil now is "very far reaching and dreadful."

THE FUTURE.

As to the future of Christian missions in India, Mr. Sutherland is of opinion that their influence will increase: But (he goes on to say) the extent to which it will do so will doubtless depend largely upon whether or not Hinduism continues to neglect the lower classes, as it has done in the past, or takes up the work of helping and elevating them, as Christianity is doing. If these classes fail to find help, and hope in the historic faith of their own country, it will not be strange if they accept more and more the new hope and the helping hand extended to them by Christianity. Under such conditions I see no reason why the conquests made by Christian missions should not go on until the lower caste and outcaste Hindus and the half-civilised hill tribes become quite generally Christian. But with the educated and high caste Hindus and the Mahomedans the case is different. Mr. Sutherland cannot see that the history of Christianity in India, up to this time furnishes any warrant for supposing that it can conquer "strong, proud, highly organised, enlightened, historic religions."

LONDON TO GERMANY BY AIR.

Mr. Sopwith's remarkable flight from the Isle of Sheppey to Belgium recalls a memorable balloon voyage made by Messrs. Charles Green and Morell Mason, part of it over precisely the same route, seventy-four years ago. It was on Monday, November 7, 1836, that the two aeronauts left London with their enormous balloon carrying a ton of ballast and provisions for a fortnight; and, crossing the Medway about six miles west of Rochester, sailed over Canterbury and Dover. At ten minutes to six in the evening, they saw the Calais lights 3,000ft. beneath them; and, floating swiftly on through the dark November night, by way of Liége, ultimately came to earth at half-past seven in the morning. "Where are we?" the aeronauts asked of the natives who rushed to greet them. "In the Duchy of Nassau, about two leagues from Weilburg," was the answer. They had travelled 500 miles (nearly three times Mr. Sopwith's journey) in eighteen hours!

LOCAL RATES.

From a return just issued, it appears that there are many provincial towns where rates, in the year ending March next, exceed 9s. in the £. At Bristol, the figure is 9s. 2d., Halifax 9s. Leeds 9s. 4d., Middlesbrough 9s., Norwich 10s. 3d., Preston 9s. 1d. West Ham rates come to 9s. 9d., and East Ham to 9s. 10d. In the 8s. and over list are Bradford, Dewsbury, Manchester, Liverpool, Wakefield, Southampton, Hull, Nottingham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Swansea. In over seventy towns, Oxford is lowest rated (4s. 3d.), followed by Darlington (5s. 2d.), and Lancaster (5s. 4d.)

RATES IN WATERING-PLACES.

In ten watering-places, Bournemouth has the lowest rate (3s.) and the charge has remained stationary for several years, a fact no doubt due to the rapidly increase in rateable value of the borough. Southport rate is 5s. 3d.; Blackpool, 5s. 4d.; Eastbourne, 5s. 11 1-2d.; Tunbridge Wells, 6s. 1d.; Leamington, 6s. 10d.; Bath, 7s. 1d.; Brighton, 7s. 2d.; Hastings, 7s. 6 1-2d.; and Cheltenham, 7s. 7d. There has been no increase at either Bournemouth, Blackpool, or Southport, in comparison with a year ago; at Tunbridge Wells the rate in down 2d., and at Brighton 3d. Cheltenham, by adding 5d., this year, tops the list of heavily rated residential towns.

THE IRISH NATIONAL COLOUR.

A writer has been discussing the extraordinary confusion which exists with regard to party cocours, and urges, with some reason, that an effort should be made to come to an arrangement by which the colours of each political party should be the same all over the country. Incidentally he speaks of green as the Nationalist colour. This is quite correct, but he seems to assume that it is the national colour of Ireland. The idea is common (writes a correspondent), but is mistaken. The national colour of Ireland is that known as royal blue. Orange and green are both party colours merely—the latter dating from 1798. The old national colour continues to be the "college colour" of Trinity College, Dublin. The ribbon of St. Patrick is light blue, but this was adopted at the institution of the Order to prevent confusion, as royal blue was already associated with the Order of the Garter.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SUGGESTION.

With regard to the proposal to alter the name of Hilldrop-crescent it is recalled that William Palmer, who had practised as a surgeon at Rugeley, in Staffordshire, was hanged at Stafford for the murder by poisoning of John Parson Cooke, on June 14, 1856. The unfortunate town thus got an evil reputation. In consequence, a deputation from Rugeley travelled to London to petition the Premier Lord Palmerston, to change its name. Pam's witty response was, having relation, of course, to its titular name, "Why not call it Palmer's Town?" The deputation troubled the statesman no further, and Rugeley is Rugeley to this day.

A CURIOUS WAITING-ROOM.

The new station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York City boasts "the finest waiting-room in the world." It is reached by a granite staircase, and is made magnificent by a series of columns, 100ft. high, in travertine marble, to say nothing of its paintings by Jules Guerin. It includes booking, offices, booths for the sale of chewing-gum, and almost everything else that one could desire in a waiting-room except—seats. These are provided only in the two "sub-waiting-rooms," as they are called, one for men and one for women, which open out of the waiting-room proper. According to the fullest reports, there appears to be no similar duplication of platforms and sub-platforms or of cars and sub-cars.

THE TWO SERVICES.

INSPECTOR OF TARGET PRACTICE.

The opening days of the year will witness a batch of naval command changes, not the least interesting and important of which will be that of Inspector of Target Practice. This appointment will change hands on January 5th, when Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse will relinquish it in favour of Captain Montague E. Browning, to go afloat as rear-admiral in the First Division of the Home Fleet. This will be the second time that Captain Browning has succeeded the officer whose place he is about to take in the gunnery department of the Admiralty, the former occasion being in May, 1907, when the command of the battleship "Commonwealth" became vacant. Captain Browning has held three staff appointments—the command of the cruiser "Ariadne," flagship of Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas on the North America and West Indies Station; flag-captain to Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport; and Chief of the Staff in the Channel Fleet, when it was commanded by Lord Charles Beresford. The creation to the post to which Captain Montague Browning is about to succeed has been attended with a steady improvement in the standard of gunnery, and there is every reason to anticipate a continuance of this with such a zealous and efficient officer presiding over the gunnery branch of the service as the newly-appointed Inspector of Target Practice.

PESHINGON BUILDING PROGRAMMES.

Although the retardation of our building programme alike in large and small ships, has been sufficiently serious appreciably to affect forecasts of our naval strength made six months ago, yet it is, in the circumstances, satisfactory to know that the boiler-makers' difficulty has been overcome, and the strike ended before the New Year begins. At the naval ports, where battleships and large cruisers are constructed, it is believed, from inquiries that have been made by letter and by personal investigation of Admiralty officials at these centres, that a brisk building programme will be commenced early in the New Year. There is talk of orders being placed for six or eight capital ships of larger tonnage than any yet built for the British Admiralty. While allowing for the local optimism—that is usually a standing feature at such centres of construction when "retrenchment" is no longer preached from the house-tops, even during the wild and whirling times of a General Election—it is probably true that if there are no strikes the hammers and anvils will ring to a merrier tune in shipbuilding centres during the coming year, than has been the case since Lord Charles Beresford's advocacy compelled the introduction of the Naval Defence Act, and the spending of sufficient millions to produce a fleet of 70 extra ships, back in the last quarter of a century. The new Government have no "mandate" and no excuse to cut down naval expenditure, but its members are, on the contrary, not even excepting the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, all pledged to the hilt to maintain an adequate Navy at all costs. At a period when German naval expenditure is at its maximum for the current Naval Bill, this is no time to be slackening, but rather for increasing our own building programme, for no one can tell when the German Chancellor may bring forward proposals for a supplement to the present Bill, or introducing a new one.

NAVAL REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

The number of naval officers to sit in Parliament has not been increased by the recent election, and Lord Charles Beresford, who has successfully withstood a whirlwind attack by one of the biggest piece of political ordnance mounted on the other side, stands out as the only up-to-date representative of the Navy as a whole, who will take the oath and shake hands with the Speaker on the swearing-in of members when the new Parliament meets. Mr. Bellairs did not succeed in winning a seat although one of the best lay authorities in the country; Mr. Alan Burgoyne has been sent back to take part in, and leaven, naval debates with his great stock of acquired naval knowledge and abnormal reasoning power and lucid, incisive manner of statement. There has been some talk of men from the lower deck, both of bygone and recent experience, endeavouring to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, to act with, or independent of, the Labour party, but there are no trustworthy indications that the men are bestirring themselves in that direction. It is pointed out that if payment of members be adopted in the present Parliament, then the way will be open for more direct lower deck representation than can be obtained at present through the local M.P.'s at Naval centres, though it is admitted that there has been little to complain about during the last few years, since these gentlemen have looked after the interests of their naval constituents in Parliament with great ability and assiduity. At the same time it must be admitted that the position of an officer like Lord Charles Bresford sitting for a naval constituency is not an altogether happy one, since the men are bound to expect more from him than they would from a man of their own class, owing to the social and official influence of such a highly-placed flag officer. It is a relief to all who are patriotically interested in our naval supremacy to know that a satisfactory settlement has been attained in the boilermakers dispute, and that the shipyard lockout in the North is at an end, so that there will be no serious delays in the completion of the numerous men-of-war now building under contract. At the present time, six Dreadnought or Dreadnought cruisers are being built in private yards for the Imperial Government beside the two Colonial Dreadnoughts. Of the five ships of this year's programme two will be built in the Government yards; the contract for one each has been given to Scott, of Greenock, and Laird Cammell, and Company leaving one more to be provided, which will probably go to the Thames. So that shortly we shall have no fewer than fifteen of these big ships building or completing—namely four in the dockyards and eleven in private yards—or, if we omit the "Neptune" and "Indefatigable," which have completed their trials, and are to be commissioned in January and February next respectively, we shall still have thirteen Dreadnoughts in hand and our shipyards will be well employed.

SIR PERCY LAKE.

The Army Council has received, though Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, a letter from the Minister of Militia and Defence calling attention to the great value of the services rendered to the Canadian Militia by Major-General Sir Percy Lake, late Inspector-General, and recently appointed to the command of the 7th (Meerut) Division. General Lake's military service in Canada dates back to the year 1893, when, as Major Lake, he was appointed Quarter-master-General. The Minister of Militia and Defence expresses his high appreciation of General Lake's able, earnest, and self-sacrificing services in the interests of the Canadian Militia, and in this high estimate Lord Grey, the Governor-General, expresses his cordial concurrence.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON'S BOOK.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has written a book in opposition to the National Service League's operations. The remarkable thing about it is that the Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces has thus placed himself in direct antagonism to his old and honoured chief, Lord Roberts, who, as we know, is a staunch advocate of universal training. Sir Ian Hamilton's work would have carried more weight had it been freer than it is from political prejudice. In an introduction of forty-two pages, Mr. Haldane gives his ideas as to what we want and what we do not want in the way of military training. Now that some of our oversea dominions have already adopted of their own free-will, the principle of compulsory service, will Sir Ian Hamilton, as Inspector-general of those forces, exert his influence to induce them to hark back to former methods? It is strange to find a soldier—one, too, of recognised status and ability—writing as General Hamilton does, for he has had no time to visit the Colonies where military training is enforced.

A PARLIAMENTARY SOLDIER.

The Army is to be congratulated on the election of Lieut-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew to represent the Bodmin Division of Cornwall in Parliament. Sir Reginald failed to obtain a majority in January last, but he was not deterred, and success has now crowned his efforts. He thus becomes the senior soldier member of Parliament, and as such his views, ought to carry weight. His experience in peace and war has been considerable, and we may be sure that he did not filly the difficult office of military secretary to Lord Roberts in India, for four and a-half years without acquiring much useful knowledge of India and its military wants.

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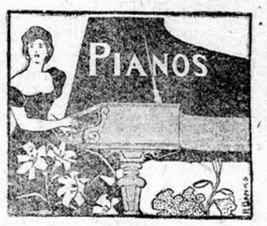

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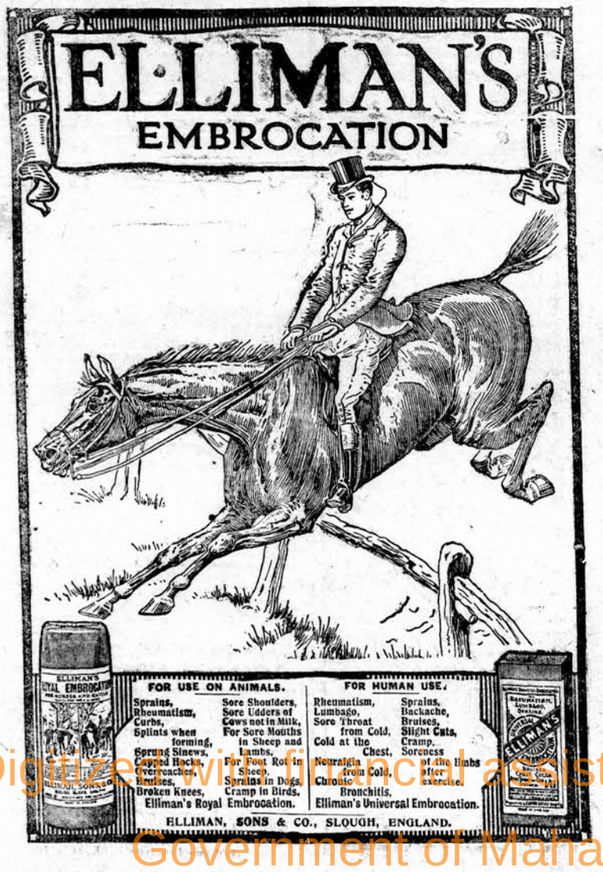

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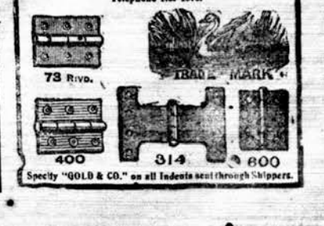

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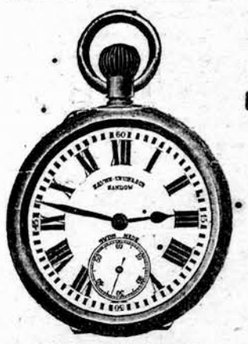

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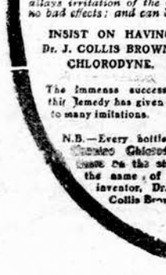

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